LE AND RETAIL TIN AND SHEET
RE STORE.—*WM. H. SWEET* respectfully informs
omers in this city and its vicinity, and dealers in the
at h: has extended his business so as to meet all orders,
Retail, at a short notice. He continues his establish-
of Canal and Hudson streets, where he will compete
in the United States in Manufacturing Tin and Sheet
various branches, for machinists, families, &c.
most approved patterns, both for wood and coal, con-
the lowest prices.
urniture of every description constantly on hand.
ts will find it to their interest to deal with him, as his
his delivery punctual.
W. H. SWEET.

GEORGE W. ROBBINS, BOOT MAKER,
No. 71 *Chambers street, corner of Broadway.*—Gentle-
men's Boots, Shoes, Pumps, and Slippers, made in the
first style, of the best materials, and at the shortest no-
tice.
☞ Persons preferring French or English Leather can
ment of Boots, Shoes, &c. kept constantly on hand for
of strangers as well as customers.

R YOURSELVES BEFORE IT IS TOO
Thomas Wm Harper, living at No. 31 Rose street, New
years, have been afflicted with an asthma and cough
twenty millions, and am willing to give any person
I have been in Guy's, St. Thomas', and St. Bartholo-
London: I have taken Harlem oil and Botanical syrup
relief; every fall, winter and spring, life was a burthen
sometimes I gave up all hope of ever receiving relief,
it, which makes me so happy, that at the request of
ry body to obtain it, I offer it to the public at one shil-
has cured the bleeding piles, inflammation of the lungs,
ng cough. The number of persons who have called to
relief they have obtained for asthmatic coughs, is im-
can in truth speak against its quality.—It has been and
t to babes with success.—The happiness of the whole is
he subscriber. Prepared no where else. Ask for Har-
y, at the Yellow Cottage.
T. W. HARPER, 31 Rose street.
RKR wishes to obtain agents in the country for the sale
gine, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.

A'S PATENT PREMIUM BEDSTEADS.
sirous of purchasing Bedsteads, whether the sofa, sleep-
, or ordinary, will find it to their material advantage to
hose manufactured at the corner of Broadway and White
OLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufacture
ms so constructed as to be tightened with a key—an in-
pronounced superior to any other plan for the sacking
The Cot Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing ap-
ordinary bedsteads; have sackings similarly constructed
be taken down at will with the utmost ease and rapi-
Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, economy and ac-
competition—they will contain a durable sacking bot-
bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty
sofa. These bedsteads have been considered of such de-
as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last
niversaries of the American Institute. Attention is re-
to the "Chair Bedstead," invented for the accommoda-
This invention has proved so successful as to receive the
n of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to
o the bed, that it is believed every family would avail
se if they would but call and examine its utility. More
is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will
or themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all, up-
ll be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort
Bedsteads of his manufacture. my29 tf

AAR SHAVING CAKE, &C.—The propri-
BAZAAR, having determined to procure a superior qual-
Dressing Cases of Gentlemen, have succeeded alternate-
of RAZORS and STRAPS made expressly for them,
announce their complete success in producing a Shaving
hey are enabled to speak in the highest terms, and in ne-
most unequivocal testimony of its excellent qualities.
rshness peculiar to the Naples Soap, without the other
h the *fashionable* French preparations of the day have
Shaving Cake is remarkable for the extreme *richness*
ability of its lather, than which nothing tends more to as-
s of the Razor. To use it to advantage, it is indispensa
at the water be SOFT; warm or hot water is preferable;
ends to render the face tender being considered *fallacious*.
ced with warm water is much more durable than that
ur brush be new, do not condemn the soap if a good lather
the substance used in the bleaching of the bristles being
quality of the soap. So well satisfied are the proprietors
quality of this article, that every cake which, on trial, does
tion, will be taken back and the price returned.
R. D. & H. C. HART, No. 173 Broadway,
corner of Courtlandt street.

SEIDLITZ WATER from the Fountain.—The
of a strict attention to health, especially at this season, is
better preservative need be occasionally resorted to,
improved Seidlitz Water, a highly carbonated, efficient,
hartic, approved and recommended by the most respectable
s, and other citizens of the Union. Seidlitz possesses this
Congress Water, that a *much less* quantity (one eighth)
ner the same mild cathartic effect that distinguishes the
of Saratoga. The Seidlitz Water is drawn from the Foun-
er of Soda Water, and with the addition of an aromatic
l of all medical taste.
agreeable aperient, is particularly serviceable in all fe-
lious and other disorders of the digestive organs. It will
convenient article for mercantile gentlemen, strangers, and
a more valuable medicine for warm climates cannot be
has the article constantly on hand in shipping order, in
sizes.
and retail, at the stores of the subscriber, Nos. 7 Wall
roadway, under Peal's Museum, where every attention will
asers. J. BOSTON, Chemist.
acknowledged superiority may be obtained at the above
d20

—To the Public.—G. ELY, Professor of Penmanship,
dway, considers it due to himself and the art for which he
d the *first premium* ever awarded in this country, to cau-
and gentlemen who usually come to New York at this sea-
imposition practised by some men in this city, who *profess*
the Art, with the same justice that empyrics of other pro-
to such valuable secrets, of which, in their own cases, they
emselves. If they can instruct others to write, why not
s? But they pretend to say that, though they cannot exe-
ecimens with Ely, yet they can *teach* all that a merchant or
want to know of Penmanship.
e in fact. A gentleman or a merchant need not be able to
ns of penmanship with a professor, but he ought to be a
his pen; and this can be acquired in an eminent degree,
who is perfect in the art *himself*. *Ignorance* is always
ace the absurd jargon of pretended Professors of Penman-
ular and *Anti-Angular*, Castarian and Anti-Castarian sys-
is merely a mechanical art, and he who has the use of his
fingers, can write as well as Ely, if he follows the simple
by him for the acquisition of the art.
y, Ely is ready to give eminent proofs in the following do-

inted with Mr. G. ELY, Writing Master, of this city, and
ion in pronouncing him, as a penman, unsurpassed in this
acility with which he executes the most beautiful and diffi
s not only astonishing, but, in our opinion, unrivalled. As
sesses every necessary qualification; and being a citizen
t here, we take pleasure in commending him to the patron
rymen and the public, in the assurance that every reasona-
of parents and pupils will be gratified.
RICHARD RIKER, Recorder.
J. HAMMOND.
CYRUS PERKINS, M. D.
W. SEAMAN, Alderman of the 7th Ward.
N. DEAN, Clerk of the City and County of New York.
RICHARD HATFIELD, Clerk of the Sessions.
ABRAHAM ASTEN.

EA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, AND CHO-
ORBUS.—A specific which effects a cure of either of the
generally in one or two hours, is sold by George D. Cogge
eneral agent for New York, No. 521 Pearl street, corner of
P. Tanner & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand street;
ss, corner of Grand and Cannon streets; and H. N. Gam-
ery. Price, 25 cents per bottle, which cures from 2 to 5

has been used in several thousand cases, and it is believed
led to give immediate relief in one of an hundred. It is
us in the disorders of adults and children. It is of impor-
edicine be used in the early stage of the disease, if pract-
t has been so used, it has not been known to fail of success.
ravellers, at this season, will find it advantageous to be
sudden attacks. d2 tf

S' AND STRANGERS' COMMERCIAL BULLE-
ICE, FREE READING ROOM, AND NEWSPAPER
ICE, No. 95 Mercaderes street, opposite the Exchange,
ins of vessels and strangers are respectfully invited to visit
t, where files of newspapers and price currents of latest
nited States, Europe, &c., are open for perusal. Also, a
g information of the arrival and departure of vessels, and
ntelligence. Subscriptions and collections for newspapers
ttended to.
of papers favorable to the above will insert it gratis.
ns of papers, &c. thankfully received and accepted from
ers.
JOSE CASTELLANO BENEFIEL & CO., Havana.

E WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE
t No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway
EVANS.
o Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance, $2 50
nd of each half year, or $3 if not paid till the end of the
ubscriber received without an advance payment, and coun-
all cases will be expected to continue the payment in ad-
rule of the publisher to discontinue every paper sent into
oon as the time is up for which payment has been made;
racticable to follow this rule invariably, subscribers will be
sible for all papers sent afterwards, unless the *first* num-
has expired be *returned* to the office. When a subscri
mself to be in arrears, it will be optional with the *publisher*
continue the paper *until all arrearages are paid*.

AGENTS FOR THE ADVOCATE.
oseph Savage, Syracuse, Onondaga co.; Joseph H. Smit.
; William Andrews, Auburn, Cayuga co.; Peter A. Pa
nesee co.; Howard Hill, Johnstown, Montgomery co.,
Sag Harbor, L. I.; Samuel S. Seely, Hector Falls; Ed
ttsford, Monroe co.; James Tuthill, Riverhead, Suffolk
mphreys, Cape Vincent, Jefferson co.; G. Reynolds, Spen-
C. Dean, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess co.; Ransom Cook,
; F. E. Patrick, P. M., Quaker Springs, Saratoga co.;
Tarrytown, Westchester co.; John Holmes, corner of
y streets, Brooklyn, Kings co.; Harman Hardaway, Troy;
s street, Albany; Harman Seymour, Ballston Spa; A. B
er; E. B. Woodworth, P. M., Flint Creek.
—Henry Evans, Newark; Valentine Silcocks, Rahway;
Paterson; William Clements, Jersey City.
RE.—Joseph Lawton, Dover.
TS—Josiah Taylor, Springfield; William Mitchell, Bos-
D.—Charles B. Peckham, Newport.
—John French, New London; John Duntze, New Haven.
—George W. McFarlane, Philadelphia; Wm. B. Con-
Leonard Graves, Honesdale, Wayne co.
V. R. Coulson, Baltimore.
Hussey, Cleaveland; Editors Jefferson Democrat, Steu-
Underwood, Cincinnati; Josiah Warren, Tuscarawas.
n Mitchell, Edinburgh.
hn W. Jennings, P. M., Pleasant Ridge, Greene co.
—Thomas Dalton, Editor of the Patriot and Monitor,
A.—John Ryan, Quebec; William Galt, Montreal.

Working Man's Advocate.

VOL. V. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1833. NO. 19.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The following article is from the "Indiana Sentinel and Working Man's Advocate." The article of this paper, to which it refers, appeared a few weeks ago: it expressed the opinion that the Public Lands would be the most important subject of discussion by the present Congress, and spoke of the friends of a reduction in the price of the lands as *republicans*, and of the opponents of the measure as *anti*republicans. That opinion, and the designation of the opponents of that opinion, we still think correct; but we take the lecturing of the Indiana Sentinel upon our mode of expression all in good part, seeing that we have converted him to our doctrine on the main question, or induced him to express an opinion previously held in silence. We leave it to our readers to decide whether our classification of republicans and anti-republicans on the land question was *correct*, and, if correct, *expedient*, remarking only that, according to our views, it was better to use plain than ambiguous language.

The New York "*Working Man's Advocate*" came out on the 16th inst. with "a feeler" on the subject of the Public Lands, in which it says, that subject will be the most important which will occupy the attention of the next Congress. The Editor descants at some length on the stands which will be taken by the "*Republican*" "and *Anti-Republican*" members of that body, and winds up by asking "What say our friends of the workey press to these notions?"—We, as a friend to the working man's measures, are inclined to favor the project which will give to every *actual* settler on the Lands, a home of 40 acres, but if we believed with those who are termed by the talented Editor *anti-republicans*, we should not thank our eastern neighbor for branding us with such an uncivil epithet. We are truly sorry to see the word *anti-republican* italicised and reiterated so often by the editor of the paper alluded to. It shows a rancorous party character, which should be expunged from the columns of a *Working Man's Advocate*.

Those of us, who have espoused the cause of the working men, should pursue that course which is best calculated to inform the public mind concerning the principles for which we contend; and this can only be done by a calm and cogent course of reasoning. The measures of the working men are truly republican, and philanthropic in their character, and well adapted to the amelioration of the present condition of the laboring community. But because others do not approve of *all* our measures, it is no proof of their being *anti-republicans—tories*—opposed to the republican form of our government.

If the editor of the "*Working Man's Advocate*" intends to make all his proselytes in the Jackson ranks, then he would be acting right—he should throw his epithets in every direction; but if he wishes the ranks of the working men to be as formidable as their measures are just—he should pursue a different course.

In speaking of the course which the "*antirepublicans*" of Congress will likely take with regard to the Public Lands, the sage editor remarks "Most likely they will affect to *amend* Mr. Clay's plan, so as to provide that the proceeds of the Lands divided among the States shall be *inviolably* appropriated for the support of *Education*, under the pretence that they are the friends of public instruction." It is a matter of doubt with us, whether there is an individual in the government, who has done more for the working men than Henry Clay—and it is also a matter of doubt with us, whether there is an individual who is more friendly to "*public instruction*" than he. His friends, both in and out of Congress, are generally actuated by the same principles—In the application of his epithets we think the editor had as well cease—lest he alienates more than he proselytes.

What say our friends of the workey press to these notions?

We cannot deny that Mr. Clay is friendly to public instruction, because we do not know the fact; but we do say that it is strange, passing strange, for a man of splendid talents to advocate a doctrine that will keep the great mass of the people in poverty and misery, if he wishes to see them enlightened. Every true friend of public instruction must wish to see every industrious man in possession of the means of educating his children; and this can only be the case when men are allowed freely to expend their labor upon the uncultivated soil, when they can find no other profitable employment.

Our opinion of Mr. Clay has much changed for the worse since his move about the Public Lands, and his more recent factious conduct in the Senate. It is on the ground of *principle*, not of *party*, that we are opposed to him.

BANKS.

The following is a letter from a gentleman of New York to his friend in Rahway, N. J., published in the New Jersey Advocate.

NEW YORK, 23d November, 1833.

My Dear Sir—Having been confined to the house for a few days by slight indisposition, I have, in part to drive away *ennui*, devoted a portion of the time in penning this letter. The great excitement throughout the country on the subject of a renewal of the charter of the U. S. Bank, has revived the recollection of the part you and myself took some thirty years since, on the question of banks, then under consideration of the legislature of the state of New Jersey; we made a number of communications through the public prints against the incorporation of banks. Among other objections, I recollect, we stated that when once introduced, they would be increased until their paper would be as plenty and as valueless, as was the continental money of the revolutionary war, and the result the same, which, in my humble opinion, is progressing to a completion with an accelerated pace.

There is unfortunately a fatal delusion prevailing in this country on the subject of bank notes—that they are the representatives of gold and silver—whereas the truth is, that for every gold or silver dollar in the vaults of the banks, there are at least fifty of paper in the shape of bank notes in circulation. That just in proportion to the increase of bank paper will the gold and silver disappear and leave the country, until there will not remain one dollar for a thousand. A total distrust of banks and bank paper will inevitably follow, and a general bankruptcy and ruin to the country be the consequence.

That some effectual plan should be devised to avert so calamitous an event, is ardently to be desired, but such is the prevalence of the bank *mania*, in this country that should the most wise, and at the same time most safe and effectual plan be suggested, it would be treated with derision, and as the ravings of a madman. I will, nevertheless, venture to unfold my reflections to you on this subject, knowing that if you should differ with me, my opinions will be viewed with the indulgence of a friend.

In the first place, I take for granted that banks privileged to issue notes as a circulating medium, are not only unconstitutional and unnecessary, but injurious in every point of view; to go into a proof of my declarations cannot be expected in a single letter. I shall therefore defer them for some future opportunity.

Having said that banks and bank paper are unnecessary, you will naturally ask in what way the moneyed transactions of the U. S. government are to be conducted? I answer, by a well regulated treasury. Let there be one or more treasury offices established in each state of the union, with the principal office at the seat of government—at those offices all the revenue can be collected as at banks, and all disbursements of the government made; if a want of paper as a circulating medium should be experienced, as doubtless there would, for the purpose of remittance and the convenience of travelling, let the treasury issue notes, of a denomination of from ten dollars to one thousand, signed by the treasurer, and countersigned by the deputy treasurer, at the office from whence they issue, and be paid out only on a deposite of specie, or in payment of demands on the government, at the option of the claimant, to take notes or specie; and at no time should there be notes in circulation exceeding the amount of specie in the vaults of the treasury. Such paper then would be truly a representative of specie, and never could become dangerous, or injuriously increased.

This then is the outline of my plan, the details of which, I think, will be obvious to every one at all acquainted with accounts and moneyed transactions.

This regulation being accomplished, Congress ought to enact a law, prohibiting the issue or circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, after the 4th day of July, 1834; of a less denomination than ten dollars, after the 4th of July, 1836; of a less denomination than twenty dollars, after the 4th of July, 1838, and of bank notes of all other denominations, after the 4th day of July, 1840; we should then have specie, and treasury notes founded on specie deposites, as a circulating medium. Property, as well as labor, would assume a standard value. Industry, economy, and virtue, would be promoted, and our country would exhibit a prosperous, united, and happy people.

I send you my lucubrations for your examination, and your candid expression of opinion, which however opposed to my views, will be thankfully received by your friend and fellow citizen, A. B.

FOR THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE.

ABOLITION OF PAPER MONEY.

MR. EDITOR—A communication under the above head, from a highly esteemed champion of one of our most important measures, the author of the "Mode of protecting domestic industry by operating on the currency," which appeared in a late number of the Advocate, has induced me to throw together a few remarks, that I here submit for insertion or rejection, as you may deem proper.

No question in political economy is better settled than that specie will not circulate with bank notes where they have any credit, excepting coins of less denomination than the lowest note, which in this state is one dollar; and the necessity of "making change" is all that keeps those pieces in circulation; for there is no doubt, if 50 and 25 cent bills were allowed to be issued, the silver coin of those values would generally be thrown out of use; therefore, BEFORE *we can obtain the constitutional currency we must withdraw the paper.* The fears of the writer concerning the pressure likely to be occasioned by the withdrawal of notes under five dollars, seem to me not well founded. This I infer from the experience of other states, where the very same measure has been adopted with success, and without producing the evils so much feared. I allude to Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina, who having rid themselves of their small notes, without any serious trouble, afford the strong and satisfactory testimony of fact to the arguments I shall now offer, to show that the first measure, banishing small notes, which is probably the most difficult and delicate, may be easily and safely carried into execution.

According to the best data in my possession, there are about fifteen millions of bank paper in circulation. We may allow one fifth of that to be of bills under five dollars, say three millions, to this may be added one million for similar notes of other states circulating in this. The place of these four millions would be suppled in part no doubt from an increased emission of fives and tens; from importation; from new coinage, that would otherwise lay dormant in bullion; and from the vaults of banks, who would then be obliged to lay in an extra stock of specie, to accommodate their customers and the public demand. It is the difference between the accession of money from these sources, and the notes taken from circulation, that is to produce embarrassment. It appears to me, however, that, divided throughout the state, with six months' or a year's notice to provide for the event, the pressure would be but trifling. The subsequent gradual withdrawment of all other notes from the currency, say ten or twelve years, would be equally easy of accomplishment, without the interference of the legislature to graduate the nominal amount of contracts to the real amounts to be paid. By this mode of returning to a sound currency, every period of the reduction will find the community more able to bear it; and this is the important difference between rushing at once from a paper to a metallic medium, and that of advancing to it slowly but securely. Its progressive march will give those who have mortgages or similar contracts for payment of money on long periods, the terms of which might become burdensome from the increased value of money, a chance to avail themselves of more favorable terms, by paying off the old and entering on new contracts, at each rise. This in most instances would be preferable to holding on old contracts, until the currency had reached its maximum value, when one dollar would be worth so much more than at present.

As the people have permitted the spurious money to be thrust upon them when it has always been fully in their power to prevent it, they must, consequently, expect to suffer a little for their indiscretion and gullibility; and considering the lesson as obtained at the notoriously dear school of experience, I think the instruction will have been bought at a cheap rate. Should the evil be permitted to go on, however, until arrested by uncontrollable events, the cost and suffering would be enormous; and when we reflect from how many quarters this catastrophe may come, we ought to be well satified with the small sacrifice necessary to avert it; but even, that little will not be in reality a sacrifice, for the increased permanency and safety of all business, with the corresponding effects on morals and happiness, would far more than repay—nay, even the savings to the people from uncurrent money and counterfeits would balance the difference between the note and specie circulation of the first measure.

I consider gradual withdrawal to be the only *practicable* mode of getting rid of our paper money, with the least injustice to the people. The mode recommended by our author would undoubtedly be the best, provided it could be honestly carried into effect; but it appears to me impracticable for the following reasons;

1. The interference of the legislature in the way pointed out would be an undoubted violation of the national constitution, in letter, if not in spirit—a dangerous precedent at least to set; particularly when there would be thousands of cases where neither debtor nor creditor could be suited. It seems to me wrong to tamper with the constitution where in every case the object is not as clear as it is just.

2. The impossibility of inducing a majority of our fellow citizens to unite on the proposition, while banks were in any credit. Debtors might be very willing to pay less than the contract sum, but creditors, as a body, would not be so willing to receive it. If we would know the depth of the moral feeling and justice of our community, we may learn it from their conduct in times of scarcity of flour, fuel, or even medicine, as in the late season of cholera. Too much of the morality of the present day goes no further than to avoid the injustice which the law would punish.

3. The great difficulty of ascertaining the correct amounts on which the adjustment is to be made, viz. the amount of paper in circulation, and that of the specie which is to supply its place. A difference of a million or a half million of the latter would materially alter the value of the projected compromise.

Should there be any urgent necessity for laws to graduate the legal to the equitable fulfilment of contracts, no doubt the people would soon perceive its necessity, and apply the remedy; and if a compromise should be indispensable, perhaps this method of ascertaining its extent would be safest and best.

Some of the friends of a sound currency carry their constitutional scruples against the legislature's meddling with it so far as to say that the charters of our false money institutions should be immediately abrogated; that any other proceeding on the subject, for a gradual extinction of them, &c. is to admit the legislature has a right "to regulate the currency," which would thus sanction the very abuse we contend against. While I concede the *right* of the legislature at once to nullify all its previous unconstitutional enactments, yet such a course on this question would create unparalleled injustice, confusion, and distress; it is therefore *expedient* that some mode of operation should be devised by which we may accomplish the desired object at as small an expense as possible. I shall not here enter into a vindication of the constitutionality of the process for purifying a currency which the same legislature (by its predecessors) had debased, although I think it is fully defensible on that point. I will merely observe, that the measure is called for by the very principles on which the constitution rests—equity and justice. If there be a better practicable method of arriving at the constitutional currency than that of gradual abolition, I shall be happy to hear it. I have not considered the question as connected with the whole United States, simply because I think some or most of the states must act on the question before it will be taken up by Congress, except in the way of demanding payment of the revenue in specie, which I conceive they are bound by their oath of office to demand at once. A WORKING MAN.

THE TRADES' UNION.

Friday morning, Dec. 13, 1833.

To the Editor of the Working Man's Advocate:

SIR,—The enclosed communication was addressed to the Editor of the *Evening Star*, with a request, if it were inadmissible to his columns, he should return it again to the Post Office. Although near a week has elapsed since his publication of the article which called it forth, he has neither given it publicity nor had the courtesy to return it according to request. The fact is, that all the daily papers of this city, while they teem with communications gratuitously inserted, endeavoring to thwart every undertaking of the journeymen mechanics to better their condition, are so completely under the influence of patronage, that it is idle to attempt a reply through the same columns which put forth the poison. The opportunity is uniformly refused. This may be the *liberty*, but it certainly is not the *liberality* of the Press. Under these circumstances, I have to appeal to your sense of justice for the insertion of what should have appeared in the Evening Star.

Yours, respectfully,

UNIONIST.

To the Editor of the Evening Star:

SIR,—In your paper of Saturday last, is a communication under the signature of "Eckford," which, with many professions for the well-being of the journeymen mechanics of our city, is evidently from the pen of one who has but a slight knowledge of their condition, or whose interest leads him to underrate the intelligence and asperse the motives of that large portion of them who have thought proper to organize themselves into a "*General Trades' Union.*"

I am well aware, Mr. Editor, that your interest is identified with those whose means may lead them to look with a jealous eye upon all the attempts of the operatives of our country to better their condition by enhancing the value of their labor; inasmuch as but few indeed of the journeymen mechanics of this city have it in their power to become subscribers to your paper, or to contribute much to its support in any other manner. But they look to the better feelings of your nature—your generosity to and sympathy for your fellow men in whatsoever condition you may find them—exemplified by your long, popular, and successful editorial career—for an opportunity to rebut the calumnies and misrepresentations of their disguised or open opponents, especially when they have vented their spleen through the medium of your columns.

To begin, then, you stated that the members of the "General Trades' Union," on the occasion of their recent procession, were respectable in their appearance; and lo! the sagacious "Eckford" discovers that they are in danger of any thing else than a diminution of their "daily earnings." It is sufficient for him to know that they are able, with all their means, to make a respectable appearance, on a public occasion, *once a year*, to come to the conclusion that the producers of most of the wealth are adequately remunerated for their labor! He would doubtless have them wait until their mendicant appearance should furnish them with a sufficient passport to the alms-house, before they should consult together upon the means to better their condition.

He next gives the members of the "General Trades' Union" credit for their honesty of opinion; but regrets that their ignorance has led them to the adoption of measures "injurious to themselves, mischievous in their influence, and in their principles subversive of the basis of civil liberty." The nature of mankind in all ages, in all countries, and under all forms of government, has ever been the same. The Emperor Nicholas, if we may believe him, was always influenced by a most laudable desire to promote the well-being of his subjects; and mourned over the ignorance of the misguided Poles, which made them covet the independence of their country. It was this principle of universal benevolence, which induced the Grand Turk to exercise a parent's care over the rebellious Greeks. It is this principle, superadded to a holy zeal for their welfare hereafter, that induces the Lords Spiritual of Great Britain, to cling with close embrace to the temporalities of the laity. And need we wonder, that in our country philanthropists should spring up who would gather the whole mechanic community under their wings, "even as a hen gathereth her chickens?" But one word as to "subverting the basis of civil liberty." Was not this charge alleged against our fathers, when they threw off the dominion of Great Britain, and in doing so, declared that government was instituted for the protection of the many in their inherent rights, against the grasping ambition and overweening cupidity of the few? So long as the "General Trades' Union" acts upon the fundamental principles of our government, I can see no danger of its "subverting the basis of civil liberty," at least as understood by the founders of our republic, who declared all men to be "born free and equal."

Again: "Eckford" asserts that the "General Trades' Union" is "founded upon the assumption that journeymen mechanics are a dependent and degraded class, incapable, except by a combination of influence, to enjoy the immunities of citizens." And the correctness of this assumption he denies. Now, Mr. Editor, that your correspondent is either grossly ignorant, or wilfully misrepresents the facts, is as apparent to those who know any thing of the matter, as is the sun in its meridian splendor. That they are dependent upon their labor for their means of livelihood, is the wise ordination of a power against which they do not complain; and a fact which it is presumed will be readily admitted by "Eckford;"—but, that that labor should afford them the means of a decent maintenance, without impairing the vigor of their constitutions, or depriving them of the means of domestic enjoyment, is a fact which is held by the members of the "General Trades' Union" to be equally apparent. Now how stands the case? In two of the morning newspaper offices in this city, professing the principles avowed by "*Eckford*," the compensation allowed to their journeymen is ten dollars per week—the hour at which they are required to commence labor, nine o'clock, A. M.—and the time at which they close, upon an average, is *three o'clock on the following morning*—allowing the hands in their employ one hour and a half to their dinner, and an equal time for their supper:—thus requiting their labor, and that too, principally in the night time, with a compensation a fraction exceeding 11 cents per hour. Nor do the evils of which we complain end here: the religious scruples of one of the papers in question obliges the hands in its employ to labor until 12 o'clock on Saturday night, and to appear at their *cases* at 12 o'clock on the night of the following Sunday, that the reputation of its *pious* conductor may not suffer with the Lord for an infringement of the day set apart for his glorification and our rest. Whilst the other practiser of the principles of "Eckford," equally scrupulous in his religious observances, obliges the hands in *his* employ to labor until 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, and to appear again with *stick* in hand, at 6 o'clock on the following Sunday evening, that he too, if charged with a violation of the Sabbath, may exclaim, "Thou canst not say I did it!" And, although this compensation may be sufficient to enable them to make a respectable appearance on holidays, few indeed will acknowledge it a sufficient recompense for the loss of health and sacrifice of domestic enjoyment attendant upon so long, incessant, and injurious a period of labor. Nor are these solitary instances of inadequate compensation. It is a fact capable of demonstration, that the journeymen mechanics of all branches in this city, with every inclination to industry, do not average, for the year round, the sum of *seventy-five cents per day* for their labor; whilst the single item of house rent in their expenses, with crowded accommodations for a small family, will as surely average *one hundred dollars per year.* And why is this, but for a want of concert of action, and a better understanding of their rights and powers?

It is truly said by "*Eckford*," that "the object of the Union is the maintenance or the increase of the wages of labor." And from this he draws the conclusion, that it will inevitably have a contrary tendency; because, "like every other article, it is a disposable commodity," and "constitutes a large portion of the value of articles manufactured in New York." That labor is a disposable commodity, and is a constituent part of the wealth of our city, I readily admit; but that a refusal on the part of its possessors, to yield it without an adequate remuneration, will render it valueless, is, to say the least, an assumption that it is now called into requisition without necessity, and that those who now live upon the labor of others, can maintain their ease and comfort without its aid. But, says "Eckford," it will offer an inducement for mechanics from other cities to flock to New York, and thus compel a large portion to underwork their fellows or be idle. And if they do flock from other cities, will not their absence from their usual places of vocation increase the demand for labor to supply *their* vacancies, and thus enhance its remuneration? Besides, is not "Eckford" aware that Baltimore has a Trades' Union? that one is forming in Philadelphia? and that they will soon be in correspondence throughout the principal cities of the United States? Has he read the Constitution of the "General Trades' Union" of this city? and does he know that by the provision of the 14th article, "No trade or art can strike for higher wages than they at present receive without the sanction of the Convention?" If he has, and still imagines that they will be more exorbitant in their claims—when canvassed by Delegates from all the trades in the Union—than right would dictate and policy convince them they could maintain, I must say he estimates their intelligence but a grade above the brute creation.

Combinations of all kinds are said to be injurious to the community at large. But are not the terms "*combination*" and "*monopoly*" equally applicable to the Chamber of Commerce, which receives the sanction of legislative enactments? Is not the Medical Society a combination of physicians, authorized to legalize the exorbitant fees of its members? Do not the members of the Bar receive the sanction of the Law, in combining together for the regulation of the professional business of the fraternity? And do not the moneyed men of our country receive exclusive privileges for the combining of their capital together, that they may enhance its value to themselves? Of all this, we do not complain;* but in a country professing the doctrine that "*all men are born free and equal*," we—whose only capital is our industry—claim the right, in common with our other fellow citizens, to be the judges of our condition, and to elect the means by which we believe we can better it. UNIONIST.

* Here only, we think our correspondent *wrong*. We do complain, should complain, and *must* complain, that our legislators grant exclusive privileges to any class; or, rather, we must choose legislators who will undo, as far as they can, what has been done in that way, and who will refuse to do the like in future.—*Ed. Adv.*

OUR PRINCIPLES DEFENDED.

(From the Northampton Courier.)

Mr. Atwell: In your last week's paper, I observed a communication, "Principles of the New York Working Man's Advocate," which raised my curiosity; having been a subscriber and reader of this publication for some years. When reading that communication, I found it referred to an address to the electors of Hampshire, of which the editor of the Advocate complains of misrepresentation. I procured then the address, and discovered, to my astonishment, that its author adopted a new and most mischievous mode of electioneering, an appeal to the religious feelings of the electors, in which he falsely misrepresents the principles of the Advocate, a favorite paper among the working men of this county. After a few general remarks, I intend to examine his misrepresentations, and arguments in proof of them, and to compare them with the principles of the Advocate.

The author of the religious and political address lays it down as a principle, that distrust is a virtue in republics, and that he has a right to suspect that the atheistical disciples of Thomas Paine in New York and Boston, of whom the editor of the Advocate is the acknowledged organ, constitute a junto of disorganizers, who seek to advance themselves and their tenets, and assume to accomplish their nefarious and corrupt purposes in the name and cause of the working men. Suppose we adopt his principle, (and we think we have better grounds for it,) and do suspect that he belongs to a party, which is impelled by a thirst for power and wealth, endeavors to rob the people of their unalienable right of conscience, and to promote by all imaginable means, by protracted meetings, invented in New York, and by nourishing ignorance, superstition, and fanaticism, to ripen the great jesuitical plan, formed in Philadelphia and Albany by two reverend speculators, aiming at nothing less, than such an organization of one or more Christian sects, as will secure the election of such men to all the offices in the Union and in the States, who will be pliant tools in the hands of an American Pope, and his Cardinals.

The writer of the address cannot be so ignorant, as not to know, that it is the supreme law of the land, that all men are born free and equal, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, amongst which is the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience and reason, and that therefore no law shall ever be made respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. Why is he so much alarmed at the idea, that the working men, whenever they obtain their legitimate influence and power, would, according to the very letter of the constitution, prohibit all legislation on religion? Because he is aware, that the secret power, that induced many legislatures to pass unconstitutional and oppressive laws, would cease to operate in favor of unprincipled juntos, to the great satisfaction of every sensible and good man, be he a Christian or any thing else. No wonder he appeals to the religious prejudices of the working men, who read their faithful Advocate, and receive so much useful information from its pages. He represents this publication as devoted to atheistical principles, and adds, "on this point we defy contradiction." But we defy his assertion, being convinced of its falsehood. The great talented Paine, one of the most important influential patriots of the American Revolution, was no atheist, but gives in his Age of Reason the most sublime and convincing proofs of the existence of a God and a life hereafter. No true disciple of his would ever be disposed to deny a supreme being, the creator and governor of the universe.

In his last week's communication, he adduces the following quotations from the Advocate, proving, in his opinion, the atheism of the paper:

1. He highly approves of the fact, that the representatives (in Connecticut) by a large vote made their priesthood bear their proportion of public expenses, and advises the people of his own State to follow the example. [This surely proves only his aversion to privileged orders in this country, where all have equal rights.]

2. He remarks that Congressmen have no right to appropriate either the money or the time of the people for chaplains.

3. He disapproves of the law authorising a governor to appoint as many fasts and thanksgivings as he pleases, religion being a subject over which the State has no legitimate control; he also advises the people in Connecticut to repeal the law authorizing the employment of legislative chaplains.

4. He reprints and adopts the following extracts from Mr. Herttell's speech in the New York legislature. "Was it Infidels who established the religious inquisitions in Europe? who kindled the fires of the auto da fe? who got up the religious crusades, and deluged Europe seven times in blood? who massacred the Hugenots, and covered the streets of Paris with the blood of innocent men, women, and children? True believers in the dominant orthodox church and State religious creeds!"

5. He believes omniscience knows his faith; he pretends not to offer aid to almighty power, or counsel to infinite wisdom; he never supplicates infinite love to be more kind, &c.

6. He believes all men to be born free and with equal rights, to believe and profess any religious system they think true, and in any manner they think proper, when not interfering with the exercise of the equal rights of others, &c., &c.

Let any man of common sense, and who is not prejudiced, read these quotations, and it will be impossible for him to find the least proof of atheism against the editor of the Advocate. The 5th quotation proves the contrary positively, as he appears to believe in an omniscient almighty, infinitely wise and good being; and the 6th quotation is in reality the liberty of conscience, guaranteed by our constitution as a natural and unalienable right. I should require stronger proof than the writer's assertion, to believe that the editor of the Advocate sells obscene and immoral books in his office. I leave it to the good sense of the public, to judge whether or not the Advocate had reason to call in question the truth of the religious and political electioneering address,—whether or not its author had not shown an unblushing effrontery, to repeat the falsehood in his second communication? A SUBSCRIBER.

[The writer of the above has been led into a trifling error by the typography of the Northampton Courier. The sentiments attributed to the editor of the Advocate, in the paragraphs numbered 5 and 6, are extracts from Mr. Herttell's speech, as well as the paragraph numbered 4; so that we are no more responsible for those sentiments than we are for the doctrines of Mr. Clay's speeches which we have published. We have never given our creed on theological subjects in the columns of the Advocate, though we never scruple to do so in conversation. The Advocate has been and is a *political* paper only, and it will not become otherwise unless its editor is forced to make it so in self defence against religious intolerance.

For our champion's information, we again state that the charge of selling "obscene and immoral books" is a gross falsehood, as regards any one concerned with the publication of this paper.]

SOMNAMBULISM.

(Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.)

SPRINGFIELD, (Mass.) Nov. 30, 1833.

You probably recollect having copied into your Journal several articles published in the newspapers of this place respecting a very remarkable case of somnambulism. Perhaps it would be in vain to search for the record of an instance of somnolency so extraordinary.

This afternoon I understood that this person was suffering a paroxysm, and I immediately hastened to witness with my own eyes what seemed incredible when receiving it from a source less direct.

Doctor Belden, the physician under whose care this individual has been for some time past, has received her into his own family, that his observations might be more minute, and that his opportunities might be greater of affording her relief. This unfortunate young lady has good connexions, and has received a respectable education. She is seventeen years of age, and of rather an interesting appearance. Previous to her fits of somnolency, she for some time had suffered a variety of unpleasant sensations in her head, such as ringing and confused noises, together with great dizziness. These sensations now precede a paroxysm.

It was about three o'clock when I entered the house. I was informed that she had used great exertions during the morning to keep awake, but on entering the parlor at eleven o'clock and seating herself upon the sofa, she was instantly lost. She engaged herself in a variety of domestic employments, and among other things found a small box, which she had laid away during a previous paroxysm, and had been unable, when awake, to recollect where she had laid it. When I entered, she had been asleep four hours, during which time she had performed a variety of services with the greatest regularity, with her eyes *fast closed*. She recited with propriety and pathos several beautiful specimens of poetry from the best authors; among them was the "Pilgrim Fathers." And what is very remarkable, when awake she has not the least knowledge of either of those pieces which she repeated.

She was requested to take a pen and write one of them, which she did, in a fair, legible hand, taking care to go back and dot the i's and cross the t's; suiting the length of the lines to their metre. It should be remembered that during all this time her eyes were perfectly closed. In this situation she read at once the smallest type on the finest engraving. Having in my pocket a ticket to the Arcade Bath in New York, I showed it to her and asked what the Indian, there represented, held in his hand. She at once replied a hatchet. By referring to one of these tickets, you will see that the hatchet in the hand of the Indian can scarcely be discovered. With her fingers so placed over her eyelids as to draw them down very tight, she would read with the greatest facility. All this was marvellous, but not so incredible as what followed.

Doctor Belden took a black silk cravat, and unfolding it he placed a pack of cotton wadding within it, I should judge an inch thick, three inches wide, and six or eight inches long. Then folding the cravat over it, he placed it over my own eyes, and I found it impossible even to raise my eyelids, much less to see. He then placed it over her eyes and passed the cravat twice around her head. Thus blindfolded, she read equally well as if it had not been there. Among other things, I showed her a half dollar piece, and asked her its date, to which she replied (after noticing it) "1830;" which was correct. I then showed her a steamboat ticket, which I drew for a birth on my way hither, and she read it "forty five forward cabin," which was even so. I was informed that before I came in, while the bandage was on, a sixpence which was entirely defaced was shown to her, (but she did not take it in her hand,) and she was asked if it was old, or new? "Old enough," said she, "for there is not a figure or letter on it;" which was the case. I could scarcely credit my own eyes when I saw her read with perfect ease whatever was presented before her, with all this bandage about her eyes. That this was so, there cannot be the least doubt. *How* it was so, I leave for others to explain. Last evening, while in a paroxysm, with the bandage about her eyes, she was led into a room which was dark; a room in which she had never been before; but having evinced some curiosity to see it, she immediately commenced examining its contents. The person who accompanied her, asked her how she liked the rug? She replied that she liked the large figure in it very much. She also spoke of the other colors in it, and in fine, described it as exactly as one could after seeing it in broad day light. Before the bandage was placed on her eyes, a physician present put some brown paper between the face and the crystal of his watch, and requested her to tell him the hour. She exclaimed "any thing but a paper watch." He also wrote on a slip of paper the word "philosophy," and asked her to read it, which she did. He slipped forward one with the word "philanthrophy," and asked her if she had not made a mistake. She at once perceived the difference. The day previous, she had been at the shops to obtain some samples of prints. She at once told the price of each, and where they were from. While she had been asleep, half of one pattern had been washed. She perceived it at once, and remarked that it had faded a little. The change was slight, yet it would be perceived.

This singular instance of somnambulism will doubtless engage the attention of many of the learned, and excite the wonder of all.

(From the Journal of Commerce of Dec. 17.)

THE SPRINGFIELD SOMNAMBULIST.—We have conversed with the gentleman whose interesting letter from Springfield we published the other day, and learn some additional particulars respecting the Somnambulist. It seems that when asleep she recollects with surprising clearness and minuteness the occurrences of her whole life, and quite vividly many things of which when awake she has not the slightest knowledge. The time occupied by the trances is a perfect blank in her memory until again entranced. During the trances, she repeats poetry of which she ordinarily knows nothing, and with such pathos as to melt her own feelings and sometimes the feelings of others. What is still more remarkable, she

sings finely, though at other times she has no voice. She sung "Bruce's address to his army" with excellent effect, and other pieces. She is withal facetious, and appears to enjoy conversation. Her head is constantly falling in one direction or another, as in nodding with sleep, or as if too heavy to be supported. The breathing, too, is in the manner of a person asleep, though frequently with much more apparent effort. Opium has been found the most efficient restorative. A short time after taking a portion of this drug, the nervous excitement disappears, and she opens her eyes and awakes as from an ordinary sleep. She has her hours of rest in ordinary sleep, like other persons. The sensitiveness of the eyes is evidently increased in an extreme degree. She keeps the lids constantly, not closed merely, but forced together with the strongest muscular construction, and generally holds her fingers firmly upon them, as if to exclude the painful light more completely. While they were in this condition, a gentleman threw the light reflected from a small glass against them, at which she started as if from a shock of electricity, and was so much distressed as to shed tears. There can be no doubt that with her eyes fast closed, and covered with a thick bat of cotton and a black silk cravat, she sees objects with at least as much distinctness as they are seen by a naked healthy eye. Through a board, or any mass absolutely impervious to light, she cannot see at all. Some of the features about this case, we believe are such as are not recorded in any of the many cases of somnambulism mentioned in the books. They are certainly most strange, but attested in such a manner as to remove all suspicion of mistake or deception. To those who will not believe, we recommend the story of the old lady whose grandson, on coming home from sea, told a great many stories, and among the rest, one about catching a sword fish. Oh! said the old lady. I can't believe in such a thing as a sword fish,—that can't be. Well, said the boy, when we were in the Red Sea, we hoisted anchor one day, and what should there be hanging on one of the anchor flukes but a wheel of Pharaoh's chariot! Indeed, exclaimed the good woman, I hope you brought it home, for I want to see it.

The somnambulist has been removed from Springfield to the Retreat at Worcester, for the sake of more constant medical attendance.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

Wednesday, December 11.

SENATE.

Mr. Bibb, pursuant to notice given, presented certain joint resolutions providing for an alteration in the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the mode of electing the President and Vice President, and then moved to lay the same on the table and print them. Mr. B. moved that the second Monday in January next be assigned for taking them up, and also the resolution offered by Mr. Benton, on the same subject, at the same time, which was agreed to.

Mr. Benton presented a bill to increase the pay of the Medical Staff of the army of the U. S.

Mr. Clay moved the consideration of Mr. Benton's resolution relative to the amount of moneys in deposite at particular periods in the Bank of the U. S.

The question being upon the adoption of Mr. Clay's amendment, Mr. C. suggested a modification of it, and a further amendment, inquiring to know the current market value of the stock of each of the said State Banks on the first of September and first of November, 1833, which was agreed to, and the amendment was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Clay, respecting the paper read by the President to his cabinet, concerning the removal of the deposits was taken up for consideration.

Messrs. Forsyth, Benton, King, and Kane opposed the resolution, and Messrs. Clay, Poindexter, and Calhoun spoke in favor of it. Mr. Webster moved that that part of the resolution inquiring into the genuineness of the paper be struck out, and that it simply call on the President for a copy of the paper.

The question on the resolution, as modified, was then taken, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, and Webster—23.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King, of Alabama, Moore, Morris, Rives, Robinson, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, Tyler, White, Wilkins, and Wright—17.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker also laid before the House the annual Report from the Comptroller of the Treasury; a statement of the unsettled balances and accounts for the last three years, and a report in relation to —— Moore, which were severally ordered to be printed.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Clay, suspended the rule, and went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.—In committee, the various subjects referred to in the President's Message, excepting the Bank of the United States, the election of President and Vice President, and the destruction of the Treasury Building, were referred to the appropriate committees. The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 12.

SENATE.

A Message from the President was received by the hands of Mr. Donelson, his Private Secretary, which was read as follows:

Washington, Dec. 12, 1833.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have attentively considered the resolution of the Senate of the 11th instant, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate "a copy of the paper which has been published, and which purports to have been read by him to the Heads of the Executive Departments, dated the 18th day of December last, relating to the removal of the deposites of the public money from the Bank of the United States and its offices."

The Executive is a co-ordinate and independent branch of the Government, equally with the Senate: and I have yet to learn under what constitutional authority that branch of the Legislature has a right to require of me an account of any communication, either verbally or in writing, made to the Heads of Departments, acting as a Cabinet Council. As well might I be required to detail to the Senate the free and private conversations I have held with those officers on any subject relating to their duties and my own.

Feeling my responsibility to the American people, I am willing upon all occasions to explain to them the grounds of my conduct: and I am willing upon all proper occasions to give to either branch of the Legislature any information in my possession that can be useful in the execution of the appropriate duties confided to them.

Knowing the constitutional rights of the Senate, I shall be the last man, under any circumstances, to interfere with them. Knowing those of the Executive, I shall at all times endeavor to maintain them agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and the solemn oath I have taken to support and defend it.

I am constrained, therefore, by a proper sense of my own self respect, and of the right secured by the Constitution to the Executive branch of the Government, to decline a compliance with your request. ANDREW JACKSON.

After the message had been read,

Mr. Clay said, that a call had been made on the President for a copy of a document which had been published and extensively circulated by the papers in this city—a document intimately connected with the safety of the treasure of the country. The call for it was made under the full conviction that the Senate ought to have that document. It had been refused, under the pretext that the rights of the Chief Magistrate were invaded by it. He always would be disposed to respect the rights of every public officer, but the President could have no more confidence in his rights, than I feel in the rights of the Senate. The right of the Senate to call for this paper was founded on the ground that the whole world was already in possession of it. It was made because the document was sent forth to the American people upon an all important subject, and because it was the right of the Senate to have it. Nor was it because the call was in violation of precedent or an established usage. But the President has refused to give us this document, and it is not necessary to proceed further in the pursuit. One result happens from it. The President don't deny the genuineness of the paper. It is before the world, and as we have endeavored to get it, and it has been refused, I have a right to take the next best evidence of the document, and that is as it has been already published in the official paper. In every instance, therefore, where I have occasion to use it, I shall avail myself of that publication of it, as genuine.

Mr. Grundy said he thought when the proposition was made that it was a very unnecessary procedure.

Here the presiding officer interposed that the debate was out of order unless some motion was intended to be made.

Mr. Grundy said he intended to move, before he concluded, that the message be laid on the table; and then resumed—

That he thought it necessary, because we only wanted evidence when facts had not come to our knowledge or when they were denied.—Now, he believed that both friends and enemies admitted this document to be genuine—to be what it purported to be. He therefore had thought that nothing beneficial could result from this proposition, and this was what induced him to vote against it. The President has given his objection to complying with the call, and what is it? Why, that the Senate has asked for a private communication from the Chief Magistrate to his Cabinet. He [Mr. Grundy] would never question the propriety of the motives of the Senator who wanted this information. But the President has said that it is a matter which you have no right to interrogate him about; and his opinion is, too, that to comply with the request would be a dangerous precedent. He [Mr. G.] was not inclined to say any thing on the subject of the removal of the deposites, when that subject should come up for consideration. But if he did, he could not, even if he were so disposed, speak of that paper as any other than a genuine one or deny its authenticity. He therefore moved to lay the message on the table: which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the memorials and resolutions of the several States upon the subject of the public lands, were ordered to be printed, and a tabular statement prepared by the Secretary.

PUBLIC LANDS.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the various memorials and resolutions transmitted by the States, on the subject of a graduation of the price of public lands, were ordered to be printed, and a tabular statement was ordered to be prepared.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, after some debate, the election of the Standing Committees was postponed until Monday. The principal reason urged for the postponement was, that 5 Senators were absent from the city, 3 of whom were hourly expected to arrive. Three of these Senators had been appointed by the Governors of their respective States—were not yet qualified, nor, in common parlance, could be considered Senators. Of course they could not at present be appointed on Committees. Mr. Clay opposed the postponement. The vote on the motion was yeas 28, noes 13.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

A motion made last evening by Mr. Polk, for the reconsideration of a vote, passed on Tuesday, by which the Secretary's Report on the removal of the Deposites was committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, coming up in order, a long debate ensued on the question, which was concluded by Mr. Wayne moving *the previous question*, which was not seconded by a majority, (ayes 104, nays 107.) And then on motion of Mr. Wayne, the House adjourned, not having come to any decision.

Friday, December 13.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker presented a memorial from Messrs. Gilpin, Sullivan, Wager, and McElderry, Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, stating (as the Speaker announced) certain matters in relation to the conduct of that institution.

Mr. Polk moved that it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Watmough moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

The latter motion having precedence by rule, was stated from the Chair.

Mr. Polk demanded the yeas and nays upon agreeing to it, which were ordered by the House.

Mr. Polk then advocated the reference of the paper to the Committee of Ways and Means, as being the regular and invariable practice of the House in relation to all papers of the kind. The connection between the Treasury and the Bank was close and intimate. The Government had an interest in the Bank, and that institution had heretofore been the keeper of its funds; and the Government had therefore reserved to itself the right of having the appointment of a certain proportion of its Directors, in order that, if they should come to the knowledge of any malpractices in the Bank, they might apprise the Government thereof, which it was their duty to do. There was no reason why this memorial, coming from such a source, should receive a different direction from what was usual; and he hoped the House by its vote, would now indicate what course of proceeding was to prevail in reference to this subject.

Mr. Foster reminded the House that the President's Message had not yet been disposed of. He thought it manifestly proper to let this paper lie on the table for the present, until the House should have completed the reference of the various portions of the Executive Message. The memorial could, in the mean while, be printed, and the House would be better able to determine what course to give it.

Mr. Archer had not the slightest wish to give this paper any final disposition which should take it out of the hands of the gentleman from Tennessee. But suppose the House should determine that the Secretary's letter on the deposites should go to the Committee of the Whole, would the gentleman desire this paper to take a different course? As to calling for the yeas and nays, Mr. A said the gentleman ought to know him too well to suppose that the yeas and nays had any terror for him. He moved to lay the memorial on the table and to print it.

Mr. Polk demanded the yeas and nays on the motion, which were ordered.

Mr. Speight wished the question divided. It was divided accordingly, so as to take it seperately on laying on the table and printing.

The yeas and nays being taken, on laying the memorial for the present on the table, stood as follows:

Yeas, 107—Nays, 119.

On the question of printing, the yeas were 140, and nays 4. So it was ordered that the memorial be printed.

The question being then put on referring the memorial to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the yeas were 96, and the nays 133. So the House refused the motion, and the memorial was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

A number of bills for the relief of private individuals were hen reported by Mr. Whittlesey, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, Mr. Carr, Mr. McIntyre, and others.

The House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Dec. 15.

SENATE.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Vice President having announced the standing order be the election of the Standing Committees, the Senate proceeded to that duty.

For Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations—

Mr. Wilkins received, on the 2d ballot, 26 votes; Mr. Forsyth, 18 votes.

Whereupon Mr. Wilkins was pronounced duly elected.

Mr. Clay then observed that it was now necessary to decide whether the Senate should proceed to the election of the Chairmen of several Committees first, or continue to ballot for other members of the Committee; he thought the former course the best, and therefore made a motion to that effect.

Mr. King, of Alabama, said it made but little difference what course was pursued. He would only say that the practice had always been different. He believed the rule had uniformly been to choose all the members of each Committee in their order.

Mr. Chambers said, he believed the practice had been as the gentleman from Ala. [Mr. King] has stated. He hoped, therefore, the gentleman from Ky. would accede to the usual course.

Mr. Clay said it was a matter of perfect indifference to him, and therefore he would withdraw the motion.

Mr. Poindexter renewed the motion. He thought it would save some trouble to choose the several chairmen first, and then there would be no difficulty in filling up the bodies of the committees afterwards.

Mr. Benton asked the Secretary to read the rule, which was done.

Mr. Clay said, From the rule as read, it would appear that the practice has been to choose the chairmen severally, and then the other members of the committees, as I at first supposed.

The motion was then agreed to.

The result of the ballotings for the Chairmen of the other committees is as follows:

Committee on Finance.—Mr. Webster, 22, Mr. Wright, 18. Mr. Webster chosen.

Committee on Commerce.—Mr. Silsbee, 23; Mr. King of Ala. 19. Mr. Silsbee chosen.

Committee on Manufacturers.—Mr. Frelinghuysen, 23, Mr. Clay, 16. Mr. Frelinghuysen chosen.

Committee on Agriculture.—Mr. Brown had 42 votes and was chosen.

Committee on Military Affairs.—Mr. Benton had 36 votes, and was chosen.

Committee on the Milita.—Mr. Robinson had 43 votes, and was elected.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Mr. Southard had 25 votes and Mr. Rives 18. Mr. Southard chosen.

Committee on Public Lands.—Mr. Poindexter had 28 votes, and Mr. Kane 18. Mr. Poindexter chosen.

Committee on Private Land Claims.—Mr. Kane had 41 votes, and was chosen.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Mr. White had 44 votes, and was chosen.

Committe on Claims.—Mr. Bell had 29 votes, and Mr. Brown 11. Mr. Bell chosen.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Mr. Clayton had, on the 2d ballot, 21 votes, and Mr. Forsyth 15. Mr. Clayton chosen.

Committee on the Post Offices and Post Roads.—Mr. Grundy had 43 votes, and was chosen.

Committee on Roads and Canals.—Mr. Hendricks was chosen.

Committee on Pensions.—Mr. Tomlinson had 34 votes and Mr. Clay 11; Mr. Tomlinson chosen.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims.—Mr. Moore had 38 votes and was chosen.

Committee on District of Columbia.—Mr. Chambers had 28 votes, and Mr. Tyler 9; Mr. Chambers chosen.

Committee on the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Mr. Knight had 47 votes, and was chosen.

Committee on Engrossed Bills.—Mr. Shepley had 23, Mr. Robbins 11; Mr. Shepley chosen.

The Senate than proceeded to ballot for the remaining members of the several Committees, a plurality only being necessary to a choice. The result was as follows:

Committee on Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Forsyth, Rives, Mangum and Sprague.

Committee on Finance.—Messrs Tyler, Ewing, Mangum, and Wilkins.

Committee on Commerce.—Messrs. King, Wright, Wagaman, and Sprague.

Committee on Manufactuers.—Messrs. Knight, Prentiss, Morris, and Linn.

Mr. Hendricks here moved an adjournment, which was negatived, and the Senate then proceeded with the ballotings, which resulted as follows:

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Robinson, Kent, Swift, and Wright.

Committee on Military Affairs.—Messrs. King, Clayton, Benton, and Preston.

Mr. Wilkins here moved an adjournment, which was negatived on a division. Yeas 19 nays 24.

The Senate then resumed the ballotings, which resulted as follows:

Committee on the Milita.—Messrs. Hendricks, Wagaman, McKean, and Clayton.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Robbins, Bibb, Chambers, and Talmadge.

Committee on Public Lands.—Messrs. Moore, Prentiss, McKean, and Clay.

Committee on Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Linn, Naudain, Poindexter, and Silsbee.

Mr. Clay here moved an adjournment, which was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SECRETARY'S REPORT ON THE DEPOSITES.

The unfinished business of yesterday next coming up, viz: the question of reconsidering a vote of the House, by which the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the removal of the Deposites, had been referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. C. Allen, of Kentucky, said he would follow the example of the learned gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Binney) and plead the deep interest which his immediate constituents felt in this investigation, as an apology for a short trespass on the time of the House. This apology, he was sure, could come from none with more propriety than from himself, because the evils and calamities destined to flow from this unfortunate movement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will fall upon the Western country with their heaviest pressure. No doubt that the great emporium of commerce, (Philadelphia) so ably represented by that gentleman, and the other cities of the East, will suffer much derangement in their commercial operations; but they will still have the deposites; they will still have the public money as a banking capital; they will still have a circulating medium founded thereon. But all these facilities will be swept from the western country; and it is in that devoted region that the blighting influences of that measure will be mainly felt.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating to this House his reasons for withdrawing the Public Deposites from the Bank of the United States, was, as I think, very properly referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. Polk) moved to have the vote of reference reconsidered, with a view that the subject may be sent to the Committee over which he presides. Mr. A. said that he was opposed to the reconsideration, because, if regard be had either to the nature of the subject, or the time when it ought to be discussed, he was satisfied that the reference of it ought not to be changed. If the report of the Secretary be sent to the Committee of Ways and Means, it will be buried for weeks, and perhaps for months; if it remained before the Committee of the Whole House, its discussion will be public and immediate. Mr. A. said it was due to the country, it was due to public expectation that every step the House takes in this business, should be in the face of the country.

From the nature of the question involved in this inquiry, there is no necessity for the preliminary action of a private committee. It is the province of a committee in ordinary business to attend to its details, to collect facts, and to accumulate evidence. But the questions involved in this inquiry, are of a fundamental character relating to the extent of the powers of the different departments of the Government, to the care and custody of the public treasure, to the securities of commerce and labor.

Sir, is it necessary to have the intervention of a committee to enlighten this House on such questions as these? For the magnitude of these questions, the most important that will engage the attention of the present Congress, the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union is the proper place for their discussion.

We have heard it urged by all the gentlemen who have spoken for a reconsideration, that they have custom in their favor. Sir, with due deference I contend, that it has ever been customary to discuss such questions in the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. Allan said, the Secretary had placed the withdrawal of the deposites mainly upon the assumption that neither the present Bank would be rechartered, nor any other in its stead. Sir, is it necessary to have the report of a committee to inform this House whether a National Bank will now or hereafter be established? It would take a very wise committee to make a satisfactory report on this point. Even the committee over which the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Polk) presides with so much industry, would have its ingenuity very much taxed by such a requirement.

But Mr. Allan said he was opposed to sending this report to the Committee of Ways and Means, where the people would not again hear of it for months. The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Polk) had told the House the principal matter to be inquired into is the condition of the State Banks into which the public money has been scattered. Now, Sir, this investigation will in all probability last until next spring. Does the gentleman mean to make post riders of this committee, and send them on a tour of the United States, to make an actual inspection of the numerous Banks in which the public treasure is placed? Mr. A. said, from what had occurred, he presumed the gentleman did not intend to rely upon the reports of the Banks themselves. He surely will not be satisfied until he knows the political character of the Banks: whether they pay for printing documents—whether they will altogether constitute a political safety fund for the control of the elections in this country. It is evident that much time will be consumed, if the vote be reconsidered, and this report sent to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Sir, the Shock which has been given to the securities of commerce and labor, by the movement of the Secretary, requires prompt action on the part of this House. It would be cruel, even for another week, to keep the Western people ignorant of the measures which, if carried into effect, will sap the foundations of their prosperity. Heretofore, sir the public money, paid by the whole people of the United States, was used as a banking capital, and by means of the Untied States Bank and branches was diffused throughout the whole Union for the common benifit of all.

Now, sir, when it is proposed to take the common treasure, paid in by all for the common use, and devote it to the exclusive benefit of the cities in which it is collected; on behalf of our constituents, who are to be thus deprived of all participation in the use of their own money as a banking capital, have we not a right to ask that the subject should not be devoted to the secret security of any private committee, but that the same should be investigated at once in the open face of day.

A great part of the revenue of the country is collected in the single port of New York. But of this revenue the Western people pay their full proportion. Now, if this revenue, so far as it can be made to operate as banking capital, is to be taken from my constituents and given to the people of New York, I should like them to know it.

Mr. Allen said he wished no delay, he desired they should know the worst at once, that they be prepared for it as well as they could.

If our constituents, sir, are to be made tributary to the eastern cities, the sooner they know it the better. If the present currency, which is of the same permanent value in all America, is to be broken down, and the notes of a hundred local banks are to be substituted in this place, Mr. Allen said that he desired that his constituents might know it speedily, that they might begin to learn the names of the banks to which the Secretary had sent the public money; for there was not one man in five hundred, beyond the mountains, that knew there were such banks in existence.

But, sir, there are other reasons why the discussion of this subject should not be delayed; a portion of the public treasure is yet safe; it has not yet been partitioned out, speedy action is not only necessary to secure what is yet safe, but to recover that which is in jeopardy. To show the probable fate of the public money, which the Secretary had distributed among so many banks, Mr. Allan said he would ask leave to have read a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the condition of what is called the unavailable funds in the Treasury. This experiment, of depositing the public money in the state banks, was tried once before, and here is the result, a clear loss to the people of this country of $1,423,546 20.

From what has taken place, you may see what is likely to happen again. This jeopardy of the public funds in so many obscure banks, which are wholly unknown and unheard of by the great body of the people of the United States, calls upon this house for speedy measures for their recovery.

There are other reasons, said Mr. A., why no delay should take place. Every mail that comes from beyond the Mountains, brings intelligence that the action of the Secretary on the public deposites is urged and pressed on the People and the Legislatures as a reason for creating State Banks, and local independent Banks. Sir, it is due from this House promtly to dispel this fatal delusion, a delusion hurrying the people on, to plunge themselves into scenes of distress similar to those through which they passed from 1815 to 1820. Without a permanent uniform currency, of equal value throughout the Union, labor, the foundation of all our resources, is not secure, the right of property is not safe. The whole loss of a depreciated currency ultimately falls upon the laborers. The benefits of a depreciated currency are reaped by shavers and brokers.

It is stated, sir, that the local banks are about to flood the country with their trash upon the credit of the deposites. The House owes it to this country, to stop at once the mischief of such a proceeding.

The gentlemen from Georgia, (Mr. Wayne,) has demanded of any one here to put his finger upon any one of the State Banks selected by the Secretary, that did not stand as high in the public confidence as the United States Bank. Mr. A. said he would not put his finger upon any one of them; that would look invidious; but he denied that, collectively or individually, they possessed the general confidence. The notes of the very best of them had but a partial credit and circulation.

In conclusion, Mr. A. said he felt himself fettered by the restricted character of the debate. He regretted that he was not now at liberty to point out fully the effects of this measure of the Secretary upon the Western People; a measure that will concentrate the capital of this country in the Eastern cities, and make the West tributary to brokers.

Mr. Selden, of New York, after a brief opology, in reference to his want of further acquaintance with the mode of business, adverted to the position of the two sides of the House in relation to the Secretary's report, and concluded that each occupied the positon which truly belonged to the other, for those who wished the paper referred to a Committee of the Whole, were compelled to admit the facts in the report to be as stated; while those who wished a Standing or Select Committee, were, in like manner forced to admit that the facts set forth in the report were not true, or not sufficient to justify his act in the removal of the Deposites. Mr. S. then went into an argument to show that it was all important that the action of the House should be as speedy as possible, and in support of this position went into a number of statements, going to shew the alarm in the commercial world, under the existing state of things.

We are precluded, at present, by want of time, from presenting a report of this speech, which was one of great animation and point.

Mr. Foot, of Conn. in reply to a call for precedent, where a paper of this kind had ever gone to a Committee of the Whole, insisted that a like case had never before occurred—and therefore no precedent applied. He quoted Jefferson's Manual, page 125, to show that important subjects, involving great public principles, were to be discussed in Committee of the Whole Houes. He argued against the necessity of any preliminary report of a Committee.

Mr. Beardsley followed, in support of the motion to consider, insisting mainly on the necessity that might exist, even supposing the removal of the deposites from the Bank of the United States to be proper, to inquire into the soundness of those Banks into which they had been transferred. This would be the duty, not of a Committee of the Whole House, but of a Standing or Select Committee.

He commented on several of the positions taken by Messrs. McDuffie and Denny, and concluded by insisting that public opinion had settled the question that the deposites were never to return to the Bank of the United States. On these subjects there were not two opinions in the country. There might be some little agitation in the cities, and in this place, but the country at large was unmoved.

Mr. Gorham made a business speech in opposition to the reconsideration; in which, after adverting to the influence of a state of uncertainty in the commercial interests of the country, and the existing state of Bank currency, he earnestly pressed the duty of coming to a prompt decision.

Mr. Polk made a brief and general reply to what had been advanced on the other side, adverting to the document put forth by the Bank, and the counter memorial by the Government Directors, as going to show that further enquiry was unavoidable. He then referred to the course of Mr. Crawford in relation to withholding deposites from the Bank, and the reasons given by him in his report, which report had gone to a Standing Committee, and not to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Burges now moved an adjournment, which prevailed.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.

SENATE.

The Senate elected the remaining members of the Standing Committees, as follows:

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Tipton, Smith, and Swift.

Committee on Claims.—Messrs. Brown, Naudain, Tipton, and Wright.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Messrs. Bibb, Preston, Smith, and Bell.

Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Clayton, Ewing, Knight, and Rives.

Committee on Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Hill, Southard, Shepley, and Kent.

Committee on Pensions.—Messrs. Prentiss, M'Kean, Talmadge and Kane.

Committee on the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Tyler, Southard, Bibb, and Tomlinson.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Swift, Hill, Smith, and Shepley.

Committee on the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Tomlinson and Talmadge.

Committee on Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Morris and Robinson.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received and 1500 copies ordered to be printed. The Senate passed some time in Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the next year.

Thy Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the Circuit System of the United States Courts to the new States; and the Committee on Territories into the expediency of erecting the Territory of Arkansas into a State.

The resolution of Mr. Polk to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the deposites had been referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, was taken up and debated by Mr. Clayton, Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Sutherland, and others. On taking the vote it appeared that there were for the reconsideration 124, and against it 102. So the House agreed to reconsider the vote. Mr. Polk then moved that the report be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, but before taking the question the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

SENATE.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary.

So much of the President's Message as relates to the public lands, Post offices and Post roads, to commerce, to finance, to Indian affairs and naval affairs, was referred to the respective committees on those subjects.

The bill granting to the State of Missouri a certain quantity of land for internal improvements, the bill graduating the prices of public lands, and the bill granting preemption rights to letters on the same, were referred to the committee on public lands; as was also on motion of Mr. Clay, the bill "to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the several states for a limited period."

The bill for the fulfilment of the compact of 1802, between the United States and Georgia, was, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, referred to the committee on Indian affairs; and the bill to provide indemnity for French spoliations was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Webster, Chambers, Grundy and Benton.

The special order of the day being announced by the Chair to be the consideration of the resolution relative to the removal of the deposites, Mr. Clay said he was aware that the subject was one which ought to be disposed of at as early a period as was practicable. Information had been called for in relation to this matter which it was necessary to obtain before he could go into the discussion of the qnestion, and therefore he moved a postponement of it until Monday next, which was agreed to.

Mr. Poindexter submitted the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the General Land Office be directed to communicate to the Senate—

1st. The whole amouut of Public Lands belonging to the United States, exhibiting the nett proceeds, and distinguishing between those which have been sold within the limits of Louisiana, Florida, and other parts of the United States, respectively, and including the latest returns.

2d. The whole amount of public lands which have been surveyed and exposed to sale in the several States and Territories; and showing the amount sold and the amount remaining to be sold, according to the last returns.

3d. The amount which has been actually patented in bounties to the Army, during the late war.

4th. The amount granted to each of the several States and Territories and for what purpose.

5th. The amount set apart or reserved for schools in the several States and Territories.

6th. The amount granted in donations for the cultivation of the vine and olive, to Lafayette and for all other purposes.

Mr. Moore submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for copies of the documents and correspondence in relation to the removal of the Indian tribes, and Mr. Clay offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate, a copy of the entire letter addressed by Mr. Crawford, when Secretary of the Treasury, under date the 13th February, 1817, to the President of the Mechanics Bank of New York, an extract from which is recited in his Report to Congress of the 3d December, 1833. and copies of the other correspondence of Mr. Crawford with the Banks, about that period, to passages in which the Secretary alludes in the same report.

Resolved, also, that the Secretary be directed to communicate to the Senate, a copy of the correspondence between the agent appointed during the last summer, to inquire upon what terms the State Banks would undertake to perform the services to the Government which had been performed by the Bank of the United States, and the said Banks; a copy of the Report made, if one was made, by the said agent to the Secretary, or the Executive; the name of the agent, his compensation and in virtue of what law he was appointed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Binney presented the following memorial, which he moved should be laid on the table and printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S.

The Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, respectfully represent—

That By the charter of the Bank, it was stipulated between the Congress of the United States, and the stockholders of the Bank of the United States, that in consideration of a full equivalent rendered by them in money and services, they were entitled to the custody of the public moneys, which were not to be withdrawn from it unless for reasons, of the sufficiency of which Congress and Congress, alone, was the final judge.

That the Bank has in all things faithfully performed the stipulations of the charter.

Nevertheless, since the adjournment of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order, on the 26th of September last withdrawing from the possession of the Bank, the Custom House bonds deposited therein, and has subsequently transferred to certain State Banks, a large portion of the public moneys then in the safe keeping of the Bank, with the purpose of making them hereafter, the permanent depositories of the public revenue.

The Board of Directors, deem it their duty forthwith to apprize your honorable bodies of the violation of the chartered rights of the stockholders, and to ask such redress therefor, as to your sense of justice may seem proper.

By order of the Board, N. BIDDLE,
President of the Bank of the U. States.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9th, 1833.

Mr. Polk moved that it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. It was first ordered to be printed, and then the question being taken on Mr. Binney's motion to lay it on the table, it was decided in the negative—ayes 84, nays 126. Mr. Chilton moved to amend Mr. Polk's motion, by instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report in favor of restoring the deposites, and made a speech in support of his amendment, which he afterwards withdrew, and the memorial was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions were instructed to enquire into the expediency of restoring to the roll of invalid pensioners, the names of those who have relinquished their claim to such pensions, for the purpose of obtaining a benefit of the pension laws of the 18th March, 1818, and 1st of May, 1820.

On motion of Colonel Richard M. Johnson, the Committee on the judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expepiency of amending and continuing the act of Congress for the relief of certain insolvent debtors the government, which expires the 4th of March next.

The Committe on Roads and Canals were directed to inquire into the expediency of affording some efficient aid to the State of Illinois, in the construction of a steamboat cenal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river.

Mr. Ewing submitted a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to enquire into the expediency of authorizing a national currency of $35,000,000, founded on the faith of the United States, and beyond the controal of the Executive—to be issued from a department of the mint of the United States, under such regulations as to secure a distribution thereof among the several States, according to the representative population; the said currency to be received in all payments to the treasury, and redeemed at an office of Discounts and Deposites in each State, where the public moneys are to be deposited;—and also to inquire into the the comparative expediency of establishing a National Bank, with a basis of specie capital furnished by the States as sale stockholders, with a branch in each State government according to rules prescribed by Congress, by a Directory appointed by the State. The motion was agreed to.

(From the Western Courier.)

THE WORKING MEN.

We two weeks ago, expressed a suspicion, that the nomination of Judge McLean by a meeting in Baltimore, as a candidate for next President, was a party manœuvre, a mere trick of some wily politicians to divide the Working Men of Baltimore; and we also copied a paragraph from the New York Working Man's Advocate to the same import.

It is known to our readers, that a party has sprung up, and is making some progress, in some of the eastern and middle states, assuming the name of "the Working Men's party." They may, perhaps, be more appropriately termed *Reformers*, as reform, moral, social, and political, is their professed object, and liberal men of the party do not propose to exclude from their favors those who are not practical Working Men. The party started, however, on the supposition, that the Working Men's interests were too much neglected, while the interests of the wealthy and professional classes, were too much promoted at their expense, by unfair legislation, by which the poor and working classes were much oppressed.—This is probably the case in those old and populous places more than in the new and sparely settled west; but, unless we guard against it, unjust or exclusive legislation may become equally oppressive here.

The most prominent measures of reform advocated by the papers and most intelligent men of that party, are Equal Universal Education; Abolishment of Imprisonment for Debt; Abolition of all licensed monopolies; Equal Taxation on property; a less expensive Law System, and no Legislation on Religion. These measures, with some others which they advocate, are so reasonable and democratic that few liberal politicians but will admit their justice in the abstract; yet so strong is the force of old habits, laws, and customs, that it is found hard to procure their adoption in practice.

Some of the leading papers advocating the measures of that party, are the New York Working Man's Advocate, the Baltimore Working Man's Advocate, the Boston Artisan, and the Philadelphia Times. These, with many others, have for some time advocated their cause with zeal and ability, and the cause appears to be gradually gaining ground, not so much by their votes as a party, but the propriety of some of the measures they propose, has been set forth before the public in a manner so convincing, as to procure their adoption by the dominant parties in several of the states, and by the general government.—Several of the states have lately abolished imprisonment for debt; and others have mitigated its severity. They have succeeded in drawing a more general attention to the subject of education than was ever before known in any country. Monopolies are now more cautiously granted; and all political meddling with religion is becoming more and more unpopular.

President Jackson, by vetoing the United States Bank monopoly, by recommending to Congress to abolish imprisonment for debt under the authority of the United States courts, by refusing to interfere in religious matters to recommend a national fast, and by other of his public acts, when it became his duty, sanctioned the principles of the Working Men, and they at his last election, after his course of policy had become apparent, gave him their hearty support.—They have, heretofore, made it a point as a party to nominate no man to office who was not known to be a supporter of their principal measures. Judge M'Lean has never made known his views as favorable to these measures that we have learnt; and he is suspected of being a bank man; besides, the fact that the meeting in Baltimore was by an anonymous call, the notice of which, or the proceedings of the meeting were neither of them published first in the Baltimore Working Man's Advocate. All of these circumstances, and the apparent disapprobation of the Working Men's papers, induced us to suspect, and express our suspicion, that the nomination was not in reality by the Democratic Working Men. If this is "merciless severity upon the Working Men," then are we guilty as accused. We now venture to predict, that not a single paper that has been set up and supported as for the Working Men's party, will support Judge M'Lean until he shall avow himself friendly to their favorite measures.

Mr. Thomas, the carpenter of the *Eurydice* hulk at Woolwich, a very clever man, volunteered his services to Captain Ross, in 1829, in his arctic expedition. His wife, who had resided at Chatham for some time past, had given up all hopes of her husband's return, and considered him dead. She put herself and family into mourning, and made other necessary arrangements for the future support of her family; but on the first accounts reaching England of Captain Ross's safe arrival, with his crew, with the exception of three seamen, Mrs. Thomas was so overcome with joy that she immediately came to Woolwich, to learn further tidings of her husband, but not receiving any on her arrival, she was going to Chatham, to prepare for her husband's reception, in case he should be on his way thither, but, melancholy to relate, before she left Woolwich, accounts arrived that Mr. Thomas was one of the three who had died on the expedition. The widow's feelings may be more easily felt than described. Poor Thomas greatly contributed, by his professional abilities, in saving the lives of his brave companions.

The Meteors.—Sturm, in his Reflections, says,—when sulphurous and other vapors take fire in the higher atmosphere, we often observe streaks of light dart swiftly like rockets. When these vapors collect in a mass, take fire and fall down, as, from the distance, they appear about the size of stars, they are, on this account called "falling stars." Sometimes these imaginary stars are very brilliant, and magnificently colored; descend slowly, always acquiring new lustre, till at last they are extinguished in the vapors of the lower atmosphere, and falling upon the earth, leave, (as is supposed) a gluey, viscous substance behind them. Great globes of fire have sometimes been seen, more luminous than the full moon, with long tails. They are probably sulphurous and nitrous vapor, which accumulate and take fire, for they traverse the atmosphere with great velocity, and afterwards burst with a loud noise. Sometimes, when the inflammable particles are of a different nature, they disperse without noise in the higher regions of the atmosphere.

Executive; the name of the agent, his com-
rtue of what law he was appointed.
E OF REPRESENTATIVES.
nted the following memorial, which he mo.
on the table and printed.
nd House of Representatives of the U. S.
rectors of the Bank of the United States,
nt—
rter of the Bank, it was stipulated between
e United States, and the stockholders of
nited States, that in consideration of a full
l by them in money and services, they were
ody of the public moneys, which were not
om it unless for reasons, of the sufficiency
and Congress, alone, was the final judge.
as in all things faithfully performed the
charter.
ce the adjournment of Congress, the Se.
asury has issued an order, on the 26th of
ndrawing from the possession of the Bank,
bonds deposited therein, and has subse.
to certain State Banks, a large portion of
then in the safe keeping of the Bank, with
king them hereafter, the permanent depo.
ic revenue.
Directors, deem it their duty forthwith to
rable bodies of the violation of the char.
e stockholders, and to ask such redress
r ense of justice may seem proper.
of the Board, N. BIDDLE,
President of the Bank of the U. States.
c. 9th, 1833.
d that it be referred to the Committee of
It was first ordered to be printed, and then
taken on Mr. Binney's motion to lay it on
cided in the negative—ayes 84, nays 126.
l to amend Mr. Polk's motion, by instruct.
Ways and Means to report in favor of res.
es, a d made a speech in support of his
h he afterwards withdrew, and the memorial
o the Committee of Ways and Means.
on Invalid Pensions were instructed to en.
iency of restoring to the roll of invalid
nes of those who have relinquished their
ions, for the purpose of obtaining a benefit
s of the 18th March, 1818, and 1st of May,

olonel Richard M. Johnson, the Committee
s instructed to inquire into the expepiency
ontinuing the act of Congress for the relief
nt debtors the government, which expires
next.
n Roads and Canals were directed to in.
ediency of affording some efficient aid to
is, in the construction of a steamboat canal
an to the Illinois river.
itted a resolution instructing the Commit.
Means to enquire into the expediency of
onal currency of $35,000,000, founded on
nited States, and beyond the controal of
be issued from a department of the mint
es, under such regulations as to secure a
f among the several States, according to
population; the said currency to be received
the treasury, and redeemed at an office of
eposites in each State, where the publie
deposited;—and also to inquire into the
xpediency of establishing a National Bank,
cie capital furnished by the States as salo
a branch in each State government accord.
ibed by Congress, by a Directory appointed
e motion was agreed to.

(From the Western Courier.)
THE WORKING MEN.
go, expressed a suspicion, that the nomina.
ean by a meeting in Baltimore, as a candi.
ident, was a party manœuvre, a mere trick
cians to divide the Working Men of Balti-
so copied a paragraph from the New York
vocate to the same import.
ur readers, that a party has sprung up, and
ogress, in some of the eastern and middle
he name of "the Working Men's party."
, be more appropriately termed *Reformers*,
ocial, and political, is their professed object,
the party do not propose to exclude from
who are not practical Working Men. The
ver, on the supposition, that the Working
re too much neglected, while the interests
professional classes, were too much promo.
e, by unfair legislation, by which the poor
s were much oppressed.—This is probably
eld and populous places more than in the
ttled west; but, unless we guard against it,
legislation may become equally oppressive

nent measures of reform advocated by the
telligent men of that party, are Equal Uni-
Abolishment of Imprisonment for Debt;
ensed monopolies; Equal Taxation on pro.
nsive Law System, and no Legislation on
measures, with some others which they ad.
onable and democratic that few liberal poli-
dmit their justice in the abstract; yet so
of old habits, laws, and customs, that it is
re their adoption in practice.
ing papers advocating the measures of that
York Working Man's Advocate, the Bal.
an's Advocate, the Boston Artisan, and the
These, with many others, have for some
r cause with zeal and ability, and the cause
ally gaining ground, not so much by their
t the propriety of some of the measures
en set forth before the public in a manner
o procure their adoption by the dominant
of the states, and by the general govern.
the states have lately abolished imprison-
others have mitigated its severity. They
drawing a more general attention to the
than was ever before known in any coun-
e now more cautiously granted; and all
with religion is becoming more and more

, by vetoing the United States Bank mo-
ending to Congress to abolish imprison-
the authority of the United States courts,
fere in religious matters to recommend a
y other of his public acts, when it became
d the principles of the Working Men, and
ion, after his course of policy had become
their hearty support.—They have, hereto.
t as a party to nominate no man to office
n to be a supporter of their principal mea
an has never made known his views as fa-
asures that we have learnt; and he is sus.
nk man; besides, the fact that the meet.
as by an anonymous call, the notice of
edings of the meeting were neither of them
he Baltimore Working Man's Advocate.
nstances, and the apparent disapprobation
en's papers, induced us to suspect, and ex-
that the nomination was not in reality by
rking Men. If this is "merciless severity
Men," then we are guilty as accused. We
ict, that not a single paper that has been
ed as for the Working Men's party, will
an until he shall avow himself friendly to
res.

Carpenter of the *Eurydice* hulk at Wool.
man, volunteered his services to Captain
arctic expedition. His wife, who had
or some time past, had given up all hopes
urn, and considered him dead. She put
nto mourning, and made other necessary
future support of her family; but on the
g England of Captain Ross's safe arri-
with the exception of three seamen, Mrs.
come with joy that she immediately came
n further tidings of her husband, but not
arrival, she was going to Chatham, to
and's reception, in case he should be on
, melancholy to relate, before she left
arrived that Mr. Thomas was one of the
n the expedition. The widow's feelings
elt than described. Poor Thomas greatly
rofessional abilities, in saving the lives
ons.

URM, in his Reflections, says,—when sul.
apors take fire in the higher atmosphere,
eaks of light dart swiftly like rockets.
collect in a mass, take fire and fall down,
e balls of fire falling from the sky; and
, they appear about the size of stars,
ount called "falling stars." Sometimes
are very brilliant, and magnificently
wly, always acquiring new lustre, till at
shed in the vapors of the lower atmos.
on the earth, leave, (as is supposed) a
ance behind them. Great globes of fire
seen, more luminous than the full moon,
They are probably sulphurous and nitrous
late and take fire, for they traverse the
t velocity, and afterwards burst with a
s, when the inflammable particles are of
ey disperse without noise in the higher
phere.

WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK:

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1833.

WORKING MEN'S MEASURES.

Equal Universal Education—Abolition of all Licensed Monopolies—Abolition of Capital Punishment—Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt—An entire revision or Abolition of the present Militia System—A less expensive Law System—Equal Taxation on property—An Effective Lien Law for Laborers on Buildings—A District System of Elections—No Legislation on Religion.

☞ **The friends of a circulating medium of Gold and Silver, as guaranteed by the constitution, are requested to meet at the Shakspeare, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, on Monday evening next, December 23d, at half past seven o'clock, to hear the report of a committee appointed at a former meeting to prepare memorials to the National and State Legislatures against Paper Money and Banking, and in favor of the Constitutional Currency.**

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTERED MONOPOLIES.

The Albany Argus of the 3d instant publishes a list of the applications for various objects, which will be made to the next legislature. Up to that time, it appears from the list that there will be EIGHTY applications for NEW BANKS, asking for an increase of banking capital of $46,000,000. There are also thirteen applications to increase the capital stock of existing banks: Increase asked for $3,925,000. Besides, there are applications for seventeen new insurance and trust companies, with a capital in the aggregate of $22,150,000. Also, numerous applications for Rail Road, Bridge, Manufacturing, and other companies. Among the Banks applied for in this city are the *Jackson, Washington Monument, Temperance*, and *Book Makers'* Banks!!!

If the mere mention of these almost innumerable applications for the means of enabling some to obtain the labor of others without an equivalent is not enough to induce a full attendance at the meeting above called, we shall despair of awaking the useful classes of this city from their lethargy until they are absolutely at the feet of a Rag Money Aristocracy, chartered to take from them all their earnings which are not indispensably necessary to keep them out of the poor houses.

THE SENATE.

The recent conduct of the United States Senate has drawn our attention, and, doubtless, that of the people generally, to the organization of that body, and has convinced us, at least, if we were not before convinced, that a change should be made in the mode of electing the Senators; that they should be chosen by THE PEOPLE for terms of *four* years, instead of by the Legislatures of the States for terms of *six* years.

To say nothing of what the Senate has been, who, that has paid attention to the opening proceedings of the present session, can doubt that a majority of the Senators are men opposed to the true interests of the people; that they stand ready to thwart those projected measures of reform, the reduction of the price of the Public Lands, and the election of President and Vice President by the people; that, in short, their chief object is more to embarrass the administration, and thereby pave the way to office for themselves, than to adopt measures for the public good? The vote on Mr. Clay's insulting motion is evidence of the lengths to which they will go to effect their purposes; but, luckily, is evidence at the same time that their eagerness has induced them to overshoot their mark; for the manly reply of the President to their unwarranted call, has turned their efforts against themselves.

The Journal of Commerce has the following correct remarks on this subject:

From the first we regarded the resolution as vexatious in its character, and if not designed, at least calculated, to operate as a petty annoyance to the President, who knew as well as they did, that it was already before them and the public, with his own signature attached, and of course that thed had no more doubt of its genuineness than if it had been communicated directly to themselves. The resolution as originally presented to the Senate, was absolutely insulting. It requested the President to inform that Body whether the said paper "be genuine or not: and if it be genuine, that he be also requested" to lay a copy of it before the Senate. Knowing as he did, the history of the resolution, and interpreting its object as we interpret it, he felt it due to the dignity of his office, not to give countenance, by any act of his own, to a precedent, which, as far as it went, would tend to degrade the Executive into a mere mark for legislative witticisms. We entirely approve of his refusal, under the circumstances, to communicate a copy of the paper.

If the Senate had a right to demand a copy of this document, why do they not insist on the demand, and bring the old President to terms? Why do they back out so promptly the moment he declines to give it? The fact is, we suspect, that they know it is an affair between the President and his Cabinet; and that as it was optional with him whether or not to publish it in the first place, so it is optional with him whether to make any other disposition of it or not. It was originally his own private property, as the Executive of the government, and is still so, except so far as he has given it to others. His giving it to the public, does not impose upon him the necessity of communicating it directly to the Senate or any other body. Doubtless they have a right to take it where they find it, i. e. in the newspapers, authenticated by his signature, and make it the basis of any proceedings which they may think proper, cosistently with the Constitution. And to this he does not object. But when the Senate step over their bounds and ask him to communicate it to *them*, he very properly replies that he "knows the rights of the Executive, and shall endeavor at all times to maintain them."

In this battle we humbly conceive the Opposition have come off second best. They rushed too furiously to the onset. They might at least have waited till the two Houses became thoroughly organized, before they commenced firing red hot balls and bombs. At the rate they are proceeding, we are quite sure their ammunition will be exhausted before the close of the Session. However, they are competent, we suppose, to conduct their own warfare. We are merely "lookers-on in Venice," and all we have to do is to express our views frankly and freely about the measures of the government, and of the Opposition, without fear or favor. We know very well that when party spirit runs high, this is not a comfortable position to occupy, but it is one, nevertheless, which we deem most consistent with our duty, and which will bear examination when the excitement of the moment has passed away.

If Congress have any business on hand, the people would be glad to have it attended to. If not, the sooner they adjourn, the better. And we beg leave most respectfully to suggest, that if the session is to be spent, as it bids fair to be, in a stormy guerrilla warfare, they cut it short, after passing the appropriation bills, and adjourn to the 1st Monday in December next. No good can result from an interchange of snarling and abuse. It will do honor to Congress or the country. As to *measures*, it is utterly impossible that any, bearing a strong political character, can pass both Houses. Whatever is done in the Senate in this way, will be nullified in the House, and *vice versa*. The only exception to this remark which occurs to us, relates to the appointment of Mr. Taney to the Treasury Department. As the Senate possess the power either to confirm or annul Executive appointments, without the concurrence of the House, they will be able to put their Veto upon this officer. But beyond this, no victories will be won on either side.

A pretty prospect is thus presented. No important measure can be adopted by Congress, because the two houses are at variance in their measures of public policy; because a body elected by the Legislatures of the States will oppose the measures of a body elected directly by the People!

This is a state of things that calls loudly for reform, and we trust that the proposed amendment of the Constitution will be so amended as to provide that the *Senate* as well as the *President* shall be elected *directly by the people*.

The Senate, of course, will prevent the passage of the amendment, for the present; but the matter should be discussed, in order that the people may be induced to settle the matter at the polls.

☞ The evil effects of the Rag Money System are exemplified, at the present time, by a great scarcity of money in this city, and, probably, in all the principal cities of the Union. The general "blow up" may be nearer at hand than even we have anticipated.

EXPRESSES.—Is there no law to prevent expresses, on the ground of cruelty to the horses employed? If there is, we think it ought to be enforced, and if not, there ought to be one, especially for cases where expresses are run for no useful purpose.

THE BANK AND THE PUBLIC DEPOSITS.

It is now certain that the charter of the United States Bank will not be renewed, and that the Deposits will not be restored to that Bank. A *test* question has occurred, (see congressional proceedings,) which shows in the House a majority of *thirty-seven* members against the Bank. So far have the people triumphed.

There is, however, another question connected with this subject. Shall the deposits remain in the State Banks? In one of Mr. Duane's letters to the President, he gave among his reasons for refusing to remove the deposits, the following:

9. Because a change to local and irresponsible banks will tend to shake public confidence, and promote doubt and mischief in the operations of society.
10. Because it is not sound policy in the Union to foster local banks, which, in their multiplication and cupidity, derange, depreciate, and banish the only currency known to the constitution, that of gold and silver.
11. Because it is not prudent to confide, in the crude way proposed by your agent, in local Banks, when on an average of all the banks, dependent in a great degree upon each other, one dollar in silver cannot be paid for six dollars of the paper in circulation.
12. Because it is dangerous to place in the hands of a secretary of the treasury, dependent for office on executive will, a power to favor or punish local banks, and consequently make them political machinery.

These, in our view, were excellent reasons against placing the deposits in the state banks, though none at all against removing them from the Bank of the United States.

The following remarks of Mr. Duffie, while speaking of the removal of the deposits, coincide with Mr. Duane's opinions, and, so far as they relate to placing the deposits in the local banks, are well entitled, we think, to public consideration:

He urged strongly the expediency of taking the public money from the local banks before they had flooded the country with issues based upon the facts of those deposits; and he denounced the scheme for relieving the general pressure by encouraging those issues as the most stupid, base, and contemptible that the mind of man could possibly devise. The local banks, by extending their circulation, on the basis of a temporary and illegal deposite of public money, were preparing the country for scenes of pecuniary disaster and distress which had never been witnessed.

The public money, we believe, ought not to be placed in *Banks* at all, and so we hope Congress will decide.

THE BANK.—A REJOINDER.

The Government Directors of the Bank of the United States have presented a memorial to Congress, vindicating themselves from the insinuations and misrepresentations of the Committee Report, rebuting the sophistry and false pleadings of that Report, and proving that from the moment they took their seats among the Directors of the Bank, they have been the objects of a systematic opposition; their rights have been trampled upon, their just interference prevented, and their offices rendered utterly useless for all the purposes required by the charter; and showing that the statements made by the majority of the board, in the Report of their Committee, convey an account of their proceedings and conduct altogether illusory.

In the House of Representatives, it will be seen, the Memorial was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, the Bankites having opposed the reference, and Mr. McDuffie having declared that a reference of the Bank affairs to that Committee would be an admission of the right of the Executive to remove the deposites. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided as follows:

YEAS: Messrs. J. Q. Adams, Heman Allen, Chilton Allan, Ashley, Banks, Barber, Barnitz, Barringer, Bates, Beatty, James M. Bell, Binney, Boulden, Briggs, Bullard, Bull, Burd, Burgess, Cage, Chambers, Chilton, Choate, William Clark, Clayton, Clowney, Corwin, Coulter, Crane, Crockett, Darlington, John Davis, Amos Davis, Davenport, Deberry, Deming, Denny, Dennis, Dickson, Duncan, Ellsworth, Evans, Edward Everett, Horace Everett, Felder, Fillmore, Foot, Foster, Philo C. Fuller, Gamble, Gilmer, Gordon, Gorham, Grayson, Grennell, Griffin, Hiland, Hall, Hard, Hardin, James Harper, Hazeltine, Heister, Jabez W. Huntington, William C. Johnson, Seaborn Jones, Lay, Lewis, Love, Martindale, Marshall, McDuffie, McKennan, Mercer, Milligan, Moore, Pieckney, Potts, Reed, Rencher, Selden, William B. Shepard, William Slade, Sloane, Spangler, Stewart, Philemon Thomas, Tompkins, Twaedy, Vance, Vinton, Watmough, Frederick Whittlesey, Elisha Whittlesey, Wilde, Williams, Wilson, and Young: 96

NAYS: Messrs. John Adams, John J. Allyn, William Allen, Anthony, Archer, Baylies, Beale, Bean, Beardsley, Beaumont, John Bell, James Blair, John Blair, Boekee, Bodle, Boon, Brown, Bunch, Burns, Bynum, Cambreleng, Carmichael, Carr, Casey, Chaney, Chinn, Claiborne, Samuel Clark, Clay, Coffee, Connor, Cramer, Day, Dickerson, Dickinson, Dunlap, Ewing, Forrester, Fowler, William L. Fuller, Fulton, Galbraith, Gholson, Gillet, Joseph Hall, Thomas H. Hall, Nicoll Halsey, Hamer, Hannegan, Joseph M. Harper, Harrison, Hathaway, Hawkins, Hawes, Heath, Henderson, Howell, Hubbard, Abel Huntington, Inge, Jarvis, Richard M. Johnson, Noadiah Johnson, Cave Johnson, Benjamin Jones, Kavanagh, King, Kinnard, Lane, Lansing, Laport, Lawrence, Luke Lea, Leavitt, Thomas Lee, Loyall, Lucas, Lyon, Lytle, Abijah Mann, Joel K. Mann, Mardis, Mason, McCarty, McComas, McIntire, McKay, McKim, McKinley, McLene, McVean, Miller, Robert Mitchell, Muhlenburg, Murphy, Osgood, Page, Parks, Parker, Patton, Patterson, Dutee J. Pierce, Peyton, Franklin Pearce, Pierson, Polk, Pope, Ramsay, Schenck, Scheley, Augustus H. Shepard, Shinn, Charles Slade, Smith, Speight, Standefer, Stoddert, Sutherland, William Taylor, William P. Taylor, Thomson, Turner, Turrill, Vanderpool, Van Houten, Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Wayne, Webster, Whallon, Campbell P. White, and Wise: 133.

So that there wrs a majority of 37 against the Bank. It will be seen that there was a complete union of the Bank forces. The Consolidationists of Connecticut, the Nullifiers of South Carolina, and the Antimasons of Vermont, moved together, and mustered 96!

TREASURY REPORT.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was presented to Congress on Tuesday. It gives (says the Evening Post) a clear and highly favorable statement of the finances of the nation. The *receipts* into the Treasury for the three first quarters of this year are estimated at $24,355,317; the receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at $7,675,000; making the total revenue for the year 1833, $32,030,317. The *expenditures* for the three first quarters are estimated at $18,248,388. Those for the fourth quarter, including $2,301,716 on account of the Public Debt, are estimated at $6,409,916; making a total expenditure within the year of $24,658,304. The balance which will be in the Treasury on the 1st day of January next (including $1,400,000 unavailable funds, and more than five millions of dollars of unexpended appropriations,) is estimated at $9,383,790. The Report estimatesthat there will be in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1834, a balance of $2,981,796 05, after deducting unavailable funds, the public debt having in the mean time been totally extinguished. The receipts of the ensuing year, it is supposed, will be much below those of the present, and the report therefore takes the ground that no further reduction of the revenue can at present be made.

GALE AND HIGH TIDE.—It is said that the tide, during the gale on Tuesday last, rose higher than it had been known to do for thirty years previous. The lower parts of the houses in the streets adjacent to the two rivers were under water, so that boats navigated the streets. Much damage to the property in store was the consequence. The shipping, also, suffered severely from the gale.

☞ A memorial to the Legislature against the present exemption of church property and the property of priests from taxation is open for signatures at the Advocate office, where copies of the memorial may be had.

☞ Gen. Lyman, the Jackson candidate for Mayor in Boston, was elected over the National Republican candidate on the 9th instant, by a majority of 1200.

The people of Easton, Pa., have elected a second Colonel Pluck, an ostler named George Sheffler, Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment.

SENATOR M'KEAN.—Considerable doubts have been expressed in many of the public prints as to the views of Samuel M'Kean, of Pennsylvania, recently elected a Senator from that state, on the subject of a National Convention for the nomination of a President. The following letter from that gentleman to the Editor of the American Sentinel, puts his opinions upon that subject finally at rest—he is *wholly* opposed to it.

To the Editors of the American Sentinel.

Gentlemen,—Truly sensible of the limited importance due to my opinions on the prominent topics which are beginning to agitate the public mind in reference to ulterior results, I unfeignedly regret the necessity of thus, under my own signature, contradicting an assertion calculated to exhibit me to public view as vacillating upon a point on which I supposed there could be no doubt—I allude to that portion of a letter purporting to have emanated from a responsible source at Harrisburg, and published in a Philadelphia paper of yesterday, stating that I am in favor of a National Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the next presidency. The assertion is wholly gratuitous and without foundation. In reference to that subject, I have held but one language at all times, on all occasions, and to all persons, whether friends or opponents: I am, and always have been, decidedly and unequivocally opposed to this singular innovation upon the established usage of the democratic party, and adverse to the consummation of the *single* and *especial* object intended to be accomplished by it. In haste, I am your obedient servant,

SAMUEL M'KEAN.

Washington City, Dec. 15, 1833.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

This document is well written, but its details are not in general of sufficient interest to render it desirable to place the whole of it before our readers. The condition of the army is satisfactory, and appears to be improving. Part of this improvement is to be attributed to the act of the last session, which increased the pay of the rank and file, and reduced the term of service. Among the measures which have been adopted for the amelioration of the moral habits of the soldiery, is the discontinuance of all parades upon the Sabbath. As respects the medical corps, the Secretary recommends that their compensation should be increased, in order to render it more proportionate, than it is now, to the extent of their services. Of the subsistence department, he observes, that the act by which it was organized is about to expire, and mentions, in proof of its efficacy, that during the fifteen years which have elapsed since its enactment, the loss incurred by defalcations has not exceeded sixteen thousand dollars in an expenditure of more than five millions and a half. The Military Academy is represented as being in a prosperous condition: the Secretary proposes that the compensation of the teacher of drawing, Mr. Leslie, should be made equal to that of the professors. He renews the suggestions which he has heretofore presented in reference to brevet commissions. It is proposed to establish a fund for the support of invalid officers, and of the families of such as may die in the service. This is desired by the officers, and all that is asked of the government is such legislative provision, as may give efficacy to the plan. In connexion with this subject, the Secretary suggests the expediency of a provision for superannuated soldiers, by making a deduction from the pay of each, and adding to the proceeds, the fines assessed by courts martial, the pay due to soldiers who die without heirs, and a certain proportion of the post fund.

The condition of the Indians, who have emigrated beyond the Mississippi, is described as highly favorable. It is expected that all the Indians in Florida will soon remove. Fifteen thousand of the Choctaw tribe have already emigrated: from fifteen hundred to three thousand only remain. The result of the last attempt to induce the Creeks to remove from Alabama is not yet known. The Sacs, Foxes, and Winnebagoes, have removed; and there remain only about five thousand Indians in the whole country north of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi. The Cherokees, in number about eleven thousand, are the only ones south of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi, with whom an arrangement has not been made: five hundred of these are expected soon to remove.

The commissioners west of the Mississippi, have settled the disputed boundary question between the Creeks and Cherokees. They are engaged in maturing a plan for regulating the intercourse of the various tribes with the United States and with each other, and for their own internal government. The preparation of this will require more time than is allowed for the performance of their duties, and the Secretary proposes an extension of their term of service.

Thirty thousand six hundred claims for pensions have been presented under the act of June 7th, 1832. Twenty three thousand four hundred and thirty-eight certificates have been issued, 1111 claims rejected, 300 returned cases are undergoing further investigation, 1251 are suspended until additional evidence shall be furnished, and 4425 are in transitu between the parties and the office, or in the hands of the parties for further evidence and authentication.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

REPORT OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

It is stated by this officer, that when he took charge of this department in 1829, the annual transportation of the mail was 13,700,000 miles, and that, on the 1st July last, it was 27,854,485 miles; that the surplus available revenue, at the former period, was nominally $230,849 07, but that expenses incurred for transportation prior to that time, since ascertained and deducted, reduced the real amount to $166,600 31. The expense of transportation amounted in 1829, to $1,153,646 21; in 1833, to $1,894,588 08. The gross amount of postages in 1829 was $1,707,418 42; in 1833, $2,616,538 27; and within the two periods, the expense of transportation has been reduced from eight cents and four-tenths per mile to seven cents and fifty-seven hundredths.

The following is the explanation given by the Post Master General of the method in which the accounts for transporting the mail, have been kept:—

It appears from the earliest records of the department, to have been a rule not to enter to the credit of a contractor nor to charge to the account of transportation, the expense of carrying the mail on his route, till after he had signed his contract and bond, and returned them to the department with proper security, though the service may have been regularly performed, and, in many instances the moneys actually paid. It has sometimes happened that contracts of the greatest magnitude have, from various causes, remained for more than a year unreturned. In such cases, though expenses have been incurred, they do not appear in the transportation account, and though the moneys may have been paid to the contractors, they stand on the books as balances to the amount due from them to the department, constituting a part of its surplus fund; when, in fact, they constitute a part of the actual expense incurred for the transportation of the mail. The consequence has been, that the expenses for transporting the mail within any given period of time, as shown in the accounts, and reported annually through the Executive, have been always calculated to exhibit an amount considerably less than what has actually been incurred. This is an imperfection not of recent origin, but one which appears to have been co-existent with the department.

Being deceived, as he says, in this manner, the Post Master General was led to carry his improvements further than the resources of the department would sustain. The following is given as the result of an examination of the cause of the difficulty. In 1829, when he took the office, the expenses which had been incurred for transportation were greater by $64,248 76, than appeared by his report. In 1833, the surplus of available funds was represented in his report at $202,811 40; but when the expenses incurred for transportation prior to that time are taken into view, the department was really indebted in the amount of $2,841 67.

The expenses of the department for the year ending on 1st July last were $2,808,673 32, and the gross amount of postages $2,616,638 27, leaving a deficit of $192,135 04, which with the balance due at the close of the preceding year, and a sum paid into the treasury by irregular deposites, exhibit a debt, on the part of the department, of $195,208 40. The present aggregate expense of a year is $2,123,289 42, and the net revenue for the current year $2,037,410 81.—Had the old system been continued, the department would have appeared to be less indebted, by $91,658 82, than it is in reality.

Since the discovery of the excess of expenditure, a retrenchment of $274,263 has been made in the expenses of the department, but the annual transportation of the mail will continue to be 25,527,957 miles.—*Boston Adv.*

BANKS.—The mania for establishing new State Banks appears to pervade the whole country. We sincerely regret to see that almost every state legislature now in session has on its tables numerous petitions for the establishment of new banks, as though multiplying banks were really to increase the capital of the country—whereas a bank is nothing more than an association of persons, with the power to issue promissory notes payable in specie on demand. And as the specie in the country is probably now not more, at a very moderate calculation, than one tenth part of the amount of the bank notes that are already issued—we would ask whether there can be any safety in increasing the number of notes of that description—just at this time?

Our neighbors at Hudson have called a meeting to take into consideration the expediency and necessity of another bank in that city. They also propose building a new Court House. The latter may be all proper enough—the former is well worthy of deep reflection before they decide in favor of it. Establishing new banks does not make money more plenty. If they have a surplus capital in Hudson, they can get a very handsome interest for it now, in Wall street; and if they have not, we doubt very much whether establishing a new bank will create it. The times are at hand when those who require the fewest favors of banks will be best off.—*Mer. Adv.*

According to the Washington city play bills, Hackett played Nimrod Wildfire on Thursday evening, "at the particular request of Col. Crockett."

ANOTHER SOMNAMBULIST.—A correspondent ... town, N. J. Whig, who has read the recen... accounts of the Sleeping Preacher, in ... communicates to the editor, the fact of ... similar wonder in Cumberland county. Th... about 20 years of age, who sleeps more th... whilst pursuing her ordinary business. ... and sings, reads, writes, cyphers, &c. ... correct as when awake. She can se... Sometimes she awakens while going f... and is obliged to return to ascertain th... What she does when asleep, she d... awake, but recollects again when ... done as regularly when asleep ... appears to be insane.

AARON SARGEANT.— ... the Court of Sessions ... *of fifty dollars, and to* ... *days.* Such a sentence ... cense to all swindlers, ... sequences.—*Standard.*

DIVORCES.—A correspond... that the number of applicati... is not much less than *fifty*, an... the judges of the Supreme Cou... number of divorce cases pendin... circuit of 1833, approaches *five* ...

ANOTHER HORRID CASE.—The ... H., were alarmed on Friday, at noo... proved to be at a small house in ... Charles Gilman, whose wife per... went into the house a short time ... the doors were found fastened when ... clothes, bed, &c. were burnt—but th... speedily extinguished.

ITEMS.

Mr. J. J. Caldwell, of the South Carol... given notice that he shall bring in a bill ... of primogeniture.

The Boston Courier says—"In this city, money ... scarce, but confidence is unimpaired, and it is hoped ... ney will soon be easier."

A male infant was found in the morning of the 18th, on ... stoop in Grand street, near Williamsburg Ferry, packed in a small box, without any covering but straw. It appeared to have been placed there alive, and to have perished in consequence of the inhuman exposure.—*Jour. of Com.*

We understand, says the Pittsfield Sun, that one of the families of Shakers, in this town, raised the past season, upon three acres of land, twelve hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes! A good comment, surely, upon their system of husbandry.

PRINTING.

☞ Job Printing, of every description, executed, at short notice, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street.

☞ A few extra copies of the paper containing Mr. Hertell's speech against the employment of Legislative Chaplains remain unsold.

☞ Complete files of the ADVOCATE, from the commencement of the present volume, or from the commencement of the session of Congress, (of the proceedings of which a regular summary will be published,) may be had.

☞ Single numbers of the Working Man's Advocate may be had at the following places:
H. R. Robinson's Print Store, 52 Courtland street.
Hoboken House, corner of Washington and Canal streets.
A. L. Durkin's, 217 Canal street.
Charles Robinson's Fancy Store, 59 Canal street.
Cronly's House, 15 Park Row.
George Miller's Tavern, 284 Hudson street.

☞ The bills of the Daily Sentinel are now placed in the hands of an officer for collection. We hope he will not be compelled to resort to legal means of enforcing payment, but the money we must have, from all who are able to pay it, to meet our own engagements.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Crane, James M. Halsted, of the firm of Halsted, Harris & Co., to Catharine, daughter of Oliver Halsted.

On the 17th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Schroeder, Lieut. W. E. Bassinger, U. S. Army, to Fanny, daughter of Alexander Kyle, all of this city.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. N. J. Marcellus, George A. Hearn, of the firm of Arnold & Hearn, to Eliza Ann, daughter of Cornelius F. Williams, all of this city.

On the 13th instant, Samuel Ward, to Lucy W. Melvin, daughter of Gideon Lee.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Brownlee, William Henry Bolmes, to Miss Catharine Conklin Tannes, all of this city.

On Wednesday, the 11th instant, by the Rev. Henry Chase, George W. Robbins, to Amelia, daughter of Thomas Hope, Pilot, all of this city.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. A. Maclay, William W. Ward, to Miss Maria G., daughter of the late Henry Phillips, all of this city.

On the 18th instant, at Zion's Church, by the Rev. Thomas Brientnall, Daniel W. Adee, to Miss Margaret Eliza, daughter of the late John Bloodgood, all of this city.

At Jericho, Long Island, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Nimmo, Elijah T. Brown, of New York, to Miss Caroline, daughter of the late Benjamin Ellison, of the former place.

At Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Monday evening, by the Rev. Marmaduke Earle, Alfred Stoutenburgh, of New York, to Adeline M., daughter of John Ludlam.

DIED,

On the 19th instant, John C. Havens, in the 20th year of his age.

On the 18th instant, De Witt Clinton Pell, infant son of Ferris Pell, aged 2 years and 6 months.

On the 18th instant, Mrs. Phebe Watts, in the 43d year of her age.

On the 18th instant, Margaret Augusta, infant daughter of Joseph Clark, aged 14 months.

On the 14th instant, after a short illness, Daniel McFaul Smith, in the 40th year of his age.

On the 12th instant, Owen M'Can.

On Tuesday morning, Augustin Gurley, infant son of Augustin Averill.

On Monday morning, of a short but severe illness, Prosper Le Brun, aged 30 years.

On the 15th instant, Mrs. Catharine Bedell, in her 82d year.

On the 18th instant, aged 16 months, Sarah, infant daughter of W. B. Astor.

On the 17th instant, after a lingering illness, in the 75th year of her age, Ann, consort of John Van Dyk.

On the 17th instant, after a lingering illness, Walter Barr, aged 20 years and 10 months.

On the 17th instant, of a lingering illness, Moses Jacocks, in the 42d year of his age.

On the 16th instant, aged 1 year, Christopher Niebuhr, son of Benjamin Akerly.

On the 15th instant, Thomas Hawk, in his 28th year.

On the 1[illegible]th instant, John Dougherty, in his 39th year.

On the 15th instant, in the 51st year of her age, Mrs. Jane Crane, relict of the late Benjamin Crane.

On the 14th instant, suddenly, Abraham Gissnor, aged 32.

At Troy, on the 17th instant, Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Lansing, aged 19, wife of Jacob D. Lansing.

At Norwich, Ct., Richard Leffingwell, aged 60; and Daniel L. Coit, 80.

In Lynn, Samuel Buffum, aged 22. His death was occasioned by sticking a nail in his foot which produced lock jaw. He was to have been married about the time of his death.

At Wilton, on the 2d ultimo, Mrs. Dorcas A. Bishop.

At New Canaan, Ct., on the 13th instant, Samuel Killogg, aged 61, for many years a highly respectable merchant of this city.

At Boston, on the 15th instant, Lieut. Jasper L. Macomb, of the U. S. Army, in the 31st year of his age.

At Batavia, William A. Ropes, son of Col. William Ropes, and chief officer of the brig Governor Endicott, of Salem.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS.

The City Inspector reports the deaths of *one hundred and nineteen* persons during the week ending on Saturday, December 14, 1833, viz. 30 men, 24 women, 3 boys, 33 girls—Of whom 34 were of the age of 1 year and under; 4 between 1 and 2, 8 between 2 and 5; 9 between 5 and 10; 6 between 10 and 20; 19 between 20 and 30; 28 between 30 and 40; 8 between 40 and 50; 4 between 50 and 60; 3 between 60 and 70; 3 between 70 and 80, and 1 between 90 and 100.

DISEASES.

Abscess,	2	Hives or Croup,	4
Burned or Scalded,	2	Inflammation of the Bowels,	1
Cancer,	1	Do. of the Chest,	4
Catarrh,	1	Do. of the Liver,	1
Childbed,	2	Intemperance,	1
Consumption,	24	Marasmus,	2
Convulsions,	10	Old Age,	1
Cramp in the Stomach,	1	Palsy,	1
Diarrhœa,	3	Peripneumony,	8
Dropsy,	3	Pneumonia Typhodes,	1
Do. in the Chest,	1	Rheumatism,	1
Do. in the Head,	7	Spasms,	1
Drowned,	5	Stillborn,	10
Epilepsy,	1	Suicide,	1
Fever,	1	Syphilis,	1
Do. Bilious,	2	Unknown,	3
Do. Scarlet,	9	Whooping Cough,	2
Do. Typhus,	1	Worms,	1

ABM. D. STEPHENS, City Inspector.

PASSENGERS.

Per steam packet David Brown, for Charleston—Mrs. E. Pindar, Miss D. Maitland, H. Howell, D. H. Hamilton, D. M. Benedict, M. Terry, A. S. Hemisness, D. C. Pope, William Gibbons, M. Wiggins, S. Johnson, Chas. Hunt, Wm. Armstrong, E. Leverick, Simonson, Oakford, C. Thompson, John Neal, Cruger, Charles M. Peyton, and J. Simpson.

Per brig Champion, for Maracaibo—David T. Lanman, of Maracaibo; Senor Fesada, Senor Ferres, Doctor Posadas, of Colombia.

Per ship Vincent, for Norfolk—Mr. Hinton, Miss Hinton, Mr. Rider, Miss Rider, Mrs. Latham and child, Miss Jepson, Messrs. N. Hall, W. Bristol, Sands, J. Williams, J. Mauran, J. S. Willets, O. Nesbold, and Sperm.

FOREIGN ARRIVALS.

Packet ship Sheffield, Hackstaff, from Liverpool, 8th November, to Wood & Trimble.

British barque Eleanor, Davison, from Liverpool, 24th October, to S. Thompson.

Brig Sybelle, Appleton, of Boston, from St. Ubes, 1st November, to F. A. Bertody.

Brig Metacomet, Clark, 21 days from Curacao, to J. Foulke & Son.

British brig Rover, Hayes, of St. John, N. B., from Barbadoes, and 24 days from Tobasco, to A. Gordon.

Brig Tuscany, Prince, 66 days from Gottenburgh, via Portland, to Boorman, Johnston & Co.

British schr. Maria, Hollis, 24 days from Turks Island, to Wadsworth & Smith.

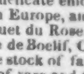
APPRENTICE WANTED.—A respectable Boy, about thirteen or fourteen years of age, is wanted, as an Apprentice to the Segar and Tobacco Business, by
d21 1t MANN & ROBERTSON, 3[illegible] Pearl street.

Sisal,			
Russia,			
LEAD, Pig,			
Bar,			
Sheet,			
Old,			
LUMBER.			
Boards, N.R. m. ft. 16	a		
do Eastern pine, 17	a18		
Plank, Georgia, do. 25	a35		
Scantling, pine, .15	a16		
" oak, .20	a25	WOO...	
Shingles, cypress, 4	a10	Merino, A...	
Timber, oak, sq. ft. 20	a 25	Common	
Hoops, per m. 25	a30	Pulled, spinning, "	
Staves, W.O. pipe, 66	a 8	Lamb's 1st quality,	50 a

NEW YORK BANK NOTE TABLE
DECEMBER 21, 1833.

Corrected weekly by M. ANSTICE, broker, 19 Hanover street.

New York notes.	dis.	*New Jersey.*	
Bank of New York	par	State banks,	¼
City Bank	do	Orange Bank,	do
Bank of America	do	Far. & Mech. bank,	do
Merchant's Bank	do	Newark Insurance Co.	do
Union bank	do	Bank of New Brunswick	do
Manhattan bank	do	People's bank	do
Delaware and Hudson	do	Morris Canal Company	do
Mechanic's bank	do	Commercial bank	do
Phenix bank	do	Washington Banking co	do
Chemical bank	do	Sussex bank,	do
Fulton bank	do	Mount Holly Bank,	do
Dry Dock bank	do	Salem Banking Company,	1
North River bank	do	All other current notes	¼@½
Tradesman's bank	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Greenwich bank	do	Banks in Philadelphia	¼@½
Butchers' and Drovers' bank	do	Bank in Chester county	¼
National bank	do	Bank in Penn Township	¼
Mechanics' and Traders' bank	do	Bank of Delaware co.	¼
Long Island bank	do	Farmer's bank, Lancaster	1
Branch bank U. States and branches	do	Bank of Montgomery Co	¼
		Harrisburg bank	do
Lansinburgh bank	¼	Easton bank	¼
Dutchess County bank	par	Miner's bank at Potteville	¼
Poughkeepsie bank	par	Germantown bank	¼
Commercial bank, under 50	¼	Northampton bank	¼
Albany bank, under 20	do	Lancaster bank	¼
Canal bank	do	Erie bank	2
N. Y. S. bank, under 100,	do	Farmer's bank, Buck's co	¼
Mechanic's & Farmer's bank	do	York bank	1
Farmer's bk. Troy, under 50	do	Bank of Gettysburgh	do
Bank of Troy	do	Chambersburg bank	1
Merchant's & Mech. bank	do	Carlisle bank	1
Mohawk bank	do	Bank of Pittsburg	1
Newburgh bank	do	Bank of Reading	¼
Orange county	do	Brownsville Bank	¼
Catskill bank	do	All other other current notes	¼@½
Hudson River bank	par	*Delaware.*	
Utica bank	1	Commercial bank & br'ches	¼
Utica branch bank	do	Bank of Delaware	¼
Ontario bank	do	Farmer's bank & branches	do
Ontario branch bank	do	Bank of Wilmington	do
Geneva	do	All other current notes	do
Auburn	do	*Maryland.*	
Central	do	Baltimore banks	¼
Chenango	do	Farmers bank & branches	¼
Jefferson county	do	Frederick co. bank	1
Rochester	do	Hagerstown bank,	1
Bank of Monroe	do	Havre de Grace Bank	closed
Bank of Ithica	do	Port Deposit	2
Newburgh Br. at Ithica	do	All other current notes	1
Ogdensburgh bank	do	*Virginia.*	
Bank of Whitehall	do	Bank of Vir. and branches	1
Wayne county bank	do	Farmers bank and branches	do
Bank of Genesee	do	Bank of the Valley	1
Lockport bank	do	Branch bank Leesburg	1
Livingston county bank	do	Br. bank Charlestown	do
Onondaga county bank	do	Branch bank Romney	do
Otsego county bank	do	N. W. b. of Vir.	1
Saratoga county bank	do	*District of Columbia.*	
Connecticut.		Bank of Alexandria	1
Hartford banks	¼@½	Bank of Washington	do
New Haven banks	do	Potomac Bank	1
Middletown banks	do	All other current notes	1
Fairfield co. bank	do	*North Carolina.*	
New London banks	do	Bank of C. Fear and br's	4
Bridgeport bank,	do	State bank and branches	do
Norwich bank, over $5,	par	Bank of Newbern and br.	do
All other current notes	¼@½	*South Carolina.*	
Rhode Island.		State bank and branches	3
Providence banks	¼	Charleston banks	do
Newport banks	do	All other current notes	do
Bristol bank	do	*Georgia.*	
Phœnix bank	do	State bank and branches	4@5
R. I. Agricultural	do	Bank of Augusta	do
All other current notes	do	Planter's bank	5
Burrillville bank	broken	Bank of Darien	
Massachusetts.		*Ohio.*	
Boston banks	¼	Bank of Chilicothe	5
Springfield bank	do	Bank of Columbus	do
Pawtucket bank	do	Bank of Marietta	do
Hampshire bank	do	Western Reserve bank	do
New Bedford banks	do	Lancaster bank	do
All other current notes	do	All other current notes	1@5
Maine.		*Michigan.*	
Portland banks	¼	Bank of Michigan	1
Commercial bank	do	Farmer's & Mech. bank	1
Augusta bank	do	*Canada.*	
Kennebunk bank	do	Bank of Canada	3
Union bank	do	Bank of Montreal	do
All other current notes	do	Bank of Upper Canada	do
New Hampshire.		Quebec bank	do
Portsmouth banks	¼	*Louisiana.*	
Grafton bank	do	Louisiana bank	5
Connecticut river bank	do	New Orleans banks	5
Concord bank	do	State bank	do
Merrimack county bank	do	*Alabama.*	
All other current notes	do	State bank & branches	10
Vermont.		Mobile bank	5
Burlington bank	¼	*Kentucky.*	
Windsor bank	do	Kentucky notes	unc
Brattleboro' bank	do	*Tennessee.*	
Rutland bank	do	Tennessee notes	5
Bennington bank	do	*Mississippi.*	
All other current notes	do	State Bank	5


TO LET.—A small store in the lower part of the city to let, and new fixtures for sale. Enquire of
d21 R. D. & H. C. HART, 173 Broadway.

BAZAAR.—The subscriber has purchased the entire interest in the establishment, No. 173 Broadway, corner of Courtlandt street, and solicits a continuation of the very liberal patronage which has been heretofore bestowed.

The stock of Perfumery and Cosmetics is large, and the greater part fresh, being made up of recent importations of the most exquisite perfumes and most delicate emolient at present in use at the toilet of ladies of the haut ton in Europe, among which are Low's Fragrant Perfume, Bouquet du Roi, Bouquet du Rose, Bouquet de Milfleur, Extrait de Portugal, Eau de Miel, Moele de Boelif, Creme de Perse, &c. in china and glass jars.

The stock of fancy goods is likewise very extensive, and embraces a variety of rare and fashionable articles, appropriate to ladies' use.

Travelling and dressing cases for ladies and gentlemen, writing desks, brushes of every description, &c.
d21 HENRY C. HART.

SARAH MARIA CORNELL; OR THE FALL RIVER MURDER.—In press and will be published on Wednesday, Nov. 27, a domestic Drama with the above title, founded upon recent facts. For sale at No. 5 Chatham square; office of the Free Enquirer, William st.; Elton's, 134 Division st.; Applegate's, 257 Hudson street; Doyle's Book Store, Liberty st.; Book stand corner of Chatham and Mott streets; and corner of Frankfort street and Chatham. n23 is tf

THE CURRENCY.—Just published, and for sale at this office, a Pamphlet entitled "The Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry, consistently with the desires both of the North and the South, by operating on the Currency. By Clinton Roosevelt."—48 pp. 8vo. Price 20 cents, or $1 for six copies. as14 tf

de-
young
Christian

t he expired, two
iræ."
e, and when he found
his brother physician, said
y ceases to beat," and died.
s found dead in his library, leaning

Bead died in the act of dictating.

Herder closed his career writing an ode to the Deity, his pen on the last line.

Waller died repeating some lines of Virgil.

Metastasio, who would never suffer the word death to be uttered in his presence, at last so far triumphed over his fears, that, after receiving the last rites of religion, in his enthusiasm he burst forth into a stanza of religious poetry.

Lucan died reciting some verses of his own Pharsalia.

Alfieri, the day before he died, was persuaded to see a priest; and when he came, he said to him with great affability, "Have the kindness to look in to-morrow; I trust death will wait four and twenty hours."

Napoleon, when dying, and in the act of speaking to the clergyman, reproved his sceptical physician for smiling, in these words—"You are above those weaknesses, but what can I do? I am neither a philosopher, nor a physician; I believe in God, and am of the religion of my father. It is not every one that can be an atheist." The last two words he uttered——Head——Army——evinced clearly enough what sort of visions were passing over his mind at the moment of dissolution.

Tasso's dying request to Cardinal Cynthia was indicative of the gloom which haunted him through life; he had but one favor, he said, to request of him, which was, that he would collect his works and commit them to the flames, especially his Jerusalem Delivered.

Leibnitz was found dead in his chamber, with a book in his hand.

Clarendon's pen dropped from his fingers when he was seized with the palsy which terminated his existence.

Chaucer died ballad making. His last production he entitled, "A ballad, made by Geoffrey Chaucer on his death bed, lying in great anguish."

Bartholomew was seized with death while reading his favorate Horace.

Sir Godfrey Kneller's vanity was displayed in his last moments. Pope, who visited him two days before he died, says he never saw a scene of so much vanity in his life. He was sitting up in bed, contemplating the plan he was making for his own monument.

Wycherly, when dying, had his young wife brought to his side, and having taken her hand in a very solemn manner, said, he had but one request to make of her, and that was, that she would never marry an old man again. There is every reason to believe, though it is not stated in the account, that so reasonable a request could not be denied at such a moment.

"Bolingbroke," says Spence, "in his last illness desired to be brought to the table where we were sitting at dinner; his appearance was such that we all thought him dying, and Mrs. Arbuthnot involuntarily exclaimed, 'This is quite an Egyptian feast.'" On another authority, he is represented as being overcome by terrors and excessive passion in his last moments, and after one of his fits of choler, being overheard by Sir Harry Wildmay complaining to himself, and saying, "What will my poor soul undergo for all these things?"

Keats, a little before he died, when his friend asked him how he did, replied in a low voice, "Better, my friend: I feel the daisies growing over me."

In D'Israeli's admirable work on "Men of Genius," from which some of the preceding accounts are taken, many others are to be found, tending to illustrate more forcibly, perhaps, than any of those instances we have given, the soothing, and if the word may be allowed, the benign influence of literary habits on the tranquility of the individual in his latest moments.—*Madden.*

THE BRITISH CLERGY.

It is a well known fact that the standard of morals among gentlemen of the clerical profession in Great Britain, is not exactly the same as that which those of the same vocation in this part of the world deem it their duty to observe. We have no reason to believe, that, since the days of Jonathan Swift and Lawrence Stern, there has been any material change in the habits or principles of that class of the British gentry: that is to say, there are probably so many foxhunting, card-playing, and swearing persons in the United Kingdom of England, Ireland, and Scotland, at this present moment, as at any former period. At least it is now no unusual matter in that country to meet with a bishop fond of the break-neck enjoyments of the chase, with a curate habitually prone to gaming, or a clergyman of any denomination, addicted to brandy and naughty language—vulgarly called profane swearing.

Indirectly, through a professional gentleman recently from London, we have obtained some facts in the premises, which fully justify all that is above advanced. But from a mass of details, whereupon we might draw if so disposed, we shall merely select a single anecdote that may serve to elucidate the subject. In a certain provincial town, not many miles from the English capital, dwells a very eminent and

ho, while he attends scrupulously
minutiæ of his charge, is at the
evoted to those sports of the turf, of
nd other "fantastical delights,"
times to involve a devotion to
e of rude oaths. The thing is
y his congregation, by reason
fashion,—In this part of the
atters—but there, it is ex-
e, like any other spe-
personage is often
o those of the
ny occasions to
he hare, clad in
white breeches,
s of reading the
d his secular dress
" made broad his

ng lost his helpmate by
nce of his reverence, in
ary obsequies. "I have
for which I receive diffe-
orship; "they are all the
five guineas; from your
having been a plain sort
o display, I should imagine
e amply sufficient." "But,"
f what quality may be that of
'O, you will not understand
—"there is a great deal of Greek
d." "And," remarked the man,
know what may be the nature of
ou render for only half a guinea."
ejoined the parson, "it is very poor—fit
paupers, in plain English, it is full of the
st nonsense you ever heard!"

METHOD OF FINDING THE DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.—This is a problem concerning which we can hardly be said to possess any certain knowledge, since our power of sounding does not extend much beyond a thousand fathoms. But in the central parts of the Atlantic and Pacific, the ocean may be many leagues in depth; at least such is the opinion of Laplace. As this is one of the most important points in the physical constitution of the globe, it would be very desirable, if possible, to reduce it to the test of actual experiment. The method which Mr. F. H. Talbot would propose, with, he believes, some hope that it would prove successful, is to let fall from the deck of a ship one of the newly invented percussion shells, which would explode on striking the ground; and the interval of time before the explosion was heard, would give the depth of water with great accuracy. The experiment should first be tried in a known depth of water, say a hundred fathoms, or whatever lesser depth would be consistent with security. The descent of the shell through the water would, after the first few seconds, be uniform, as is well known to be the case with all heavy bodies moving in a resisting medium. The time taken by the sound in returning through the water might be neglected, unless great accuracy were required, since it would move at the rate of a mile in half a second. If it should be objected that the report of the shell might not be audible at great depths, I would remind the reader that in Mr. Gallodon's experiment, the sound of a bell was distinctly heard through the water of the lake of Geneva for a distance of nine miles.—*London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine.*

ON THE ORIGIN OF WEEPING TREES.—I have never seen a printed report on the manner in which the different variety of trees have been discovered, for example, the weeping ash. The cause of this neglect may be, that persons finding such varieties either do not examine their origin, or keep it secret, from personal interest. If, therefore, this subject be not better known in Germany than in England, the following observations may prove not uninteresting to your society. Fascicles or bundles of shoots are often observed on trees, which resemble a bird's nest at a distance, but, when examined, they prove to be a cluster of small twigs. Such bundles are observed on different trees, but more frequently on the white or common birch tree, (Betula alba L.) In the year 1808 I observed such a bundle on the Cratægus (Mespilus) oxyacantha, and grafted young thorns with them, which, in two or three years produced beautiful weeping branches. About the same time, I observed such a bundle on Ulmus campestris, eyes of which were budded on healthy young trees, and every one produced a long hanging shoot. According to this observation, it would be very easy to procure a very large collection of weeping trees. Our gardeners, however, multiply no species so numerously as the Fraxinus excelsior, var pendula, which variety often retains its hanging character when raised from seeds. We possess several such trees, of about ten feet in height, which were raised from the seed of the original tree, obtained in 1780, from a nurseryman, who found it a few years previous to that, in the neighborhood of Newmarket.—W. ANDERSON.—*Tr. of the Society for the advancement of Gardening in the Prussian States.*

NEW METHOD OF TRANSPLANTING LARGE TREES.—During the winter of 1824, having occasion to transplant a number of trees, and being dissatisfied with the mode of preparation, by opening a trench round the tree, and filling with loose soil, Mr. Munro selected an oak about 25 years old, large for its years, and prepared it in the following manner: He formed a circular trench round the tree, and dug out the earth: but instead of filling the earth with loose mould he left it empty, and roofed it over with boards, covering over an opening between them with withered grass, and then putting over the whole one inch deep of earth. The tree remained a year in this state, and was transplanted in the winter of 1825. On reducing the ball of earth to proper dimensions for removing the tree, the old roots were found furnished with fibres, matted sufficiently to retain enough of earth to protect them during removal. The object which Mr. Munro had in view was, instead of encouraging the growth of fibres at the extremities of the amputated roots, as is done when the trench is filled in with loose soil, to have them formed within the ball of earth, and not on the outside of it. This he considered would enable him to remove the tree with a ball, which he never could accomplish by any other method, though he had practised it for five years on from three to five hundred trees annually. When the trench dug round the tree is filled with loose earth, the young roots form in clusters round the ends of the old roots, and the tree, on removal, generally loses the whole of the earth which formed the ball.—*Lon. Magazine.*

OUR CLIMATE.—The completest Meteorological Journal ever kept in this country was that of the late Dr. Holyoke of Salem, which begins with 1786 and continues to the end of 1823, a period of 36 years, and is presented in the same number of volumes of MS. all in the Doctor's neat and accurate hand-writing. It comprises two daily observations, during all this time, with the barometer, eight with the thermometer, four of the winds generally four with the hydrometer, and four of the state of the weather, besides numerous occasional notices of various irregular phenomena. A considerable portion of this valuable record, perhaps the most laborious of any kind ever composed in this country by one individual, has been published among the Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, under the supervision of Dr. Hale, of this city. The mean temperature of Salem appears from this Journal to be 45,5°. In regard to the *progressive amelioration of our climate*, it has been generally believed that the progress of cultivation and population has had a material effect, but it would seem this *does not hold true* of the section of country in question, during a period when these changes have taken place in a very considerable degree. The mean of the first 10 years in 48,77°, that of the last 10,47,85°. The highest year in the whole series is 1793, the lowest 1812. It also appears that the common impression is a mistaken one, that the *Spring* advances more rapidly, in proportion to the rest of the year, than it did formerly.—*Boston Journal.*

PARTY SPIRIT. It will be remembered that about thirty years ago, when Jefferson, Hamilton, and Burr were the political lions of the day—the party animosity that existed among those gentlemen, and which eventually resulted in the death of Hamilton, was also entertained by the people. The word Democrat or Federalist sounded more hideous to the ear of an opponent, than that of traitor, spy, or tory. This unnatural and anti-republican feeling pervaded every rank, sex and condition in life. In some districts, the ladies carried it so far that they would not visit or associate together, and from their designedly peculiar manner of dressing, you could distinguish the wife and daughters of a Federalist, from those of a Democrat. There was at that time, at or near Bennington, (Vt.) a public school for young ladies, and from the then scarcity of such institutions, the Federal and Democratic young ladies of the vicinity were compelled, from necessity, to mingle at the same intellectual board. Many and severe were the political jokes cracked by these young Amazons, and powerful and most *persuasive* were the arguments they used in defence of their fathers' principles. This spirit of animosity, so unbecoming the gentler sex, was far from being discountenanced by their instructors, and was certainly encouraged by their parents. A lady of this place informs us that she lately saw a letter which her mother received from her father, while in that institution. It is replete with those kind and gentle admonitions, and that parental advice which a father would naturally give a much loved daughter who was absent from home, beyond his immediate protection. He warns her of the evils that lay in her path—of the temptations that beset her on every side, and with a more than common emphasis, he warns her to eschew the society of those Democratic girls, and to avoid the Democratic men, as she would a pestilence. That they were an unprincipled, immoral race, and for the most part, *wicked universalists*, who would flatter her with the idea that all would be saved, and by such means, seek to ruin her here and hereafter.—*Berkshire Advocate.*

SAGACITY OF BEES.—The instinctive sagacity of the honey Bee, every farmer has had occasion to notice. A curious instance of contrivance of means and success of ultimate ends, between two swarms, was seen in this town last fall. A farmer, while crossing an open lot in the centre of the town, noticed a continued line of bees passing through the air, from one farm house to another. He followed the advancing line and came to its termination, where he found a hive that had been assailed by two foreign swarms, the one he had followed, and another diverging off in nearly an opposite direction. By some instinctive understanding between the two swarms, they had united their strength and simultaneously attacked the hive; the struggle was then over, and the dead and dying bees belonging to it lay scattered around the hive. The honey had been taken out by the conquerors, who were then carrying it to their own hives, so nething like fifty pounds having been removed in less than twenty-four hours. It was plain to discover, upon inspection, that a coalition had been formed between the two swarms, to attack and destroy the other, and afterwards to appropriate the honey to their own use. All this was done, but how the understanding was effected, or the stipulations drawn up, we leave for the naturalist and curious to decipher.—*Northampton Courier.*

ARCHERY.—[From an English paper.]—The West Berkshire archers held their last target day for the season on Tuesday last, at Benham park. Every circumstance combined to render this a most brilliant meeting. The weather was as propitious as the heart of the most enthusiastic lover of the bow could desire—mild, still, and sunless. Several Royal Toxophilites and other associates attended, and skilfully and closely contested the prizes with the members of the Society. Great improvement was perceptible in the shooting of the ladies and the gentlemen, and so severely were both the chief prizes disputed, their destination was doubtful till the very last, and even then they were won by the most trifling majorities. Miss Fanny Bacon carried off the lady's chief prize, and also the silver arrow for the greatest number of hits in the target. Miss Emma Compton the silver arrow for the best gold, and Miss Smith, of Forberry, the second arrow for the number of hits. The gentleman's chief prize was won by Mr. T. Hogan Smith, and the silver arrows for the best gold and the greatest number of hits by Mr Seawell, a Toxophilite, and Mr. Cookson. Mr. Edwin Meyrick retained the belt, being again the captain of numbers for the day. The evening concluded, as usual, with a ball, to the inspiring music of Welppert's quadrille band. There is to be a grand day at archery, at Benham park, on the 29th of October; a subscription plate of the value of between £20 and £30, will be shot for by the members of both branches of this Society, and also by the associated members of the Royal Toxophilites, the East Berkshire and Blackmore Foresters' Societies.

MANIFOLD WRITER.—J. GILCRIEST manufactures and keeps for sale this convenient and useful article, at his establishment, 102 Broadway, New York, where the public are invited to call and examine the article for themselves. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
N. B. This apparatus, for simplicity and despatch, surpasses all other modes of writing when copies are wanted. je21 tf

ROOF COVERING WITH TIN PLATE.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he attends personally to the business of covering roofs with tin. The great advantages of tin roofs are, that one half of the timber required for slate is sufficient—that when well put on, they will last from 80 to 100 years—that they are not at all liable to get out of repair, while the expense is about the same as for slate, and that the roof may be made *flat*, when necessary or desirable. The utility of this plan has been well authenticated by many gentlemen in different parts of the United States who have had buildings covered.
The public are particularly requested to call and examine his plan at 204 Canal street. W. H. SWEET. 204 Canal st. my16

NEW YORK DIRECTORY is published, containing, as usual, a Republican Almanac; Continuation of American Chronological Table; Runners' Vade Mecum, or List of streets, with corner numbers; about thirty-three thousand names; Post Office Establishment, with times of arrival and closing of all the mails, in detail; and List of Banks and Insurance Companies, with the necessary information relative thereto. Price, *eighteen shillings.*
For sale at the new location, No. 39 Pine street, back room, *down stairs.*
jy13 tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Everette & Thompson, is dissolved by the subscriber withdrawing from the concern and retiring from business. The affairs of the firm of Everette & Thompson will be settled by L. Vanderburgh & Co., Exchange Brokers, New Orleans, who are authorized to act as agents. G. EVERETTE, New Orleans.
f13 tf

LAWRENCE'S LECTURES.—For sale, at No. 6 Thames street, near Broadway, "Lectures on Physiology, Zoology, and the Natural History of Man, delivered at the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, by W. Lawrence, F. R. S., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the College, &c." a1

TO EMIGRANTS.—Just published and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, near Broadway, 'A Letter from the Free Emigrant Office, New York, to the People of Great Britain, on the subject of Emigration to the United States of America. By Joseph Jennings, Superintendent." Price 6 cents. a1

PECULIARITIES OF THE SHAKERS, described in a series of Letters from Lebanon Springs, in the year 1832; containing an account of the origin, mode of worship, and doctrines of the Shakers' Society. By a Visiter. A few copies of the above work for sale at the office of this paper—price, 31¼ cents. a1

DR. COOPER'S TRIAL.—An account of the late Trial of Dr Cooper, by the Trustees of Columbia College, S. C., is for sale at the office of the Advocate. Price, 6 cents. a1

FASHIONABLE AND CHEAP TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 204 Broadway, (4 doors from Fulton st.) New York.
Dress Coat, from 18 to 20 dollars.
Frock Coat, faced with silk, 20 to 30 dollars.
Surtouts or Great Coats, 22 to 34 dollars.
Pantaloons, the best cassimere, single or double milled, or superfine cloth, 6 to 12 dollars.
Vests, 3 to 6 dollars.
All of first rate materials, in the most fashionable style, and of the best workmanship.
A suit made complete in twelve hours.
Gentlemen finding their own cloth will be charged $10 for making (and trimmings) a dress coat. $2.25 each for pantaloons or vests.
The above are the lowest cash prices, and much lower than can be charged where the ordinary risk of a credit business is incurred. It is therefore from a conviction of the decided advantage accruing to both buyer and seller from paying and being paid promptly, that Mr. HOLDEN has determined to adopt this practice for the future. n9

PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.—ROBERT NUNNS, CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.
The extensive sale which the instruments of their manufacture have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying any thing with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.
Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange. my13

WRITING.—*To the Public.*—G. ELY, Professor of Penmanship, 174 Broadway, considers it due to himself and the art for which he *alone* has received the *first premium* ever awarded in this country, to caution those ladies and gentlemen who usually come to New York at this season, against the imposition practised by some men in this city, who *profess* to be *masters* in the Art, with the same justice that empyrics of other professions pretend to such valuable secrets, of which, in their own cases, they cannot avail themselves. If they can instruct others to write, why not write themselves? But they pretend to *say* that, though they cannot execute beautiful specimens with Ely, yet they can *teach* all that a merchant or a gentleman can want to know of Penmanship.
This is not true in fact. A gentleman or a merchant need not be able to execute specimens of penmanship with a professor, but he ought to be a perfect master of his pen; and this can be acquired in an eminent degree, *only* from him who is perfect in the art *himself*. *Ignorance* is always *mysterious*: hence the absurd jargon of pretended Professors of Penmanship about *Angular* and *Anti-Angular*, Castarian and Anti-Castarian systems. Writing is merely a mechanical art, and he who has the use of his hands, arms, and fingers, can write as well as Ely, if he follows the simple *rules* laid down by him for the acquisition of the art.
Of his efficiency, Ely is ready to give eminent proofs in the following document:
We are acquainted with Mr. G. ELY, Writing Master, of this city, and have no hesitation in pronouncing him, as a penman, unsurpassed in this country. The facility with which he executes the most beautiful and difficult specimens is not only astonishing, but, in our opinion, unrivalled. As a teacher, he possesses every necessary qualification; and being a citizen and fixed resident here, we take pleasure in commending him to the patronage of his countrymen and the public, in the assurance that every reasonable expectation of parents and pupils will be gratified.
RICHARD RIKER, Recorder.
J. HAMMOND.
CYRUS PERKINS, M. D.
W. SEAMAN, Alderman of the 7th Ward.
N. DEAN, Clerk of the City and County of New York.
RICHARD HATFIELD, Clerk of the Sessions.
jy6 ABRAHAM ASTEN.

THE BAZAAR SHAVING CAKE, &C.—The proprietors of the BAZAAR, having determined to procure a superior quality of articles for the Dressing Cases of Gentlemen, have succeeded alternately in the articles of RAZORS and STRAPS made expressly for them. They have now to announce their complete success in producing a Shaving Paste, of which they are enabled to speak in the highest terms, and if necessary procure the most unequivocal testimony of its excellent qualities. Divested of the harshness peculiar to the Naples Soap, without the other extreme into which the *fashionable* French preparations of the day have fallen, the Bazaar Shaving Cake is remarkable for the extreme *richness, strength* and *durability* of its lather, than which nothing tends more to assist the operations of the Razor. To use it to advantage, it is indispensably necessary that the water be SOFT; warm or hot water is preferable; the idea that it tends to render the face tender being considered *fallacious.* The lather produced with warm water is much more durable than that with cold. If your brush be new, do not condemn the soap if a good lather is not produced, the substance used in the bleaching of the bristles being deleterious to the quality of the soap. So well satisfied are the proprietors of the excellent quality of this article, that every cake which, on trial, does not give satisfaction, will be taken back and the price returned.
R. D. & H. C. HART, No. 173 Broadway,
je9 corner of Courtlandt street.

PATENT SEIDLITZ WATER from the Fountain.—The importance of a strict attention to health, especially at this season, is obvious; and no better preservative need be occasionally resorted to, than BOSTON'S improved Seidlitz Water, a highly carbonated, efficient, and agreeable cathartic, approved and recommended by the most respectable physicians of this, and other citizens of the Union. Seidlitz possesses this superiority over Congress Water, that a *much less* quantity (one eighth) will produce sooner the same mild cathartic effect that distinguishes the mineral Waters of Saratoga. The Seidlitz Water is drawn from the Fountain in the manner of Soda Water, and with the addition of an aromatic syrup, is divested of all medical taste.
This improved, *agreeable aperient*, is particularly serviceable in all febrile affections, bilious and other disorders of the digestive organs. It will are found a very convenient article for mercantile gentlemen, strangers, and travellers; and a more valuable medicine for warm climates cannot be offered to the public.
The proprietor has the article constantly on hand in shipping order, in boxes of various sizes.
Sold *wholesale and retail*, at the stores of the subscriber, Nos. 7 Wall street, and 252 Broadway, under Peal's Museum, where every attention will be paid to purchasers. J. BOSTON, Chemist.
Soda Water of acknowledged superiority may be obtained at the above places. d20

DIARRHŒA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—A specific which effects a cure of either of the above disorders, generally in one or two hours, is sold by George D. Coggeshall, Druggist, general agent for New York, No. 521 Pearl street, corner of Rose street; R. P. Tanner & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand street; E. C. & R. E. Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon streets; and H. N. Gamble, No. 91 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle, which cures from 2 to 5 cases.
This medicine has been used in several thousand cases, and it is believed not to have failed to give immediate relief in one of an hundred. It is equally efficacious in the disorders of adults and children. It is of importance that the medicine be used in the early stage of the disease, if practicable. Where it has been so used, it has not been known to fail of success.
Families and travellers, at this season, will find it advantageous to be provided against sudden attacks. d2 tf

CITIZENS' AND STRANGERS' COMMERCIAL BULLETIN OFFICE, FREE READING ROOM, AND NEWSPAPER AGENCY OFFICE, No. 95 Mercaderes street, opposite the Exchange, Havana.—Captains of vessels and strangers are respectfully invited to visit this establishment, where files of newspapers and price currents of latest dates from the United States, Europe, &c., are open for perusal. Also, a Bulletin, affording information of the arrival and departure of vessels, and other necessary intelligence. Subscriptions and collections for newspapers and periodicals attended to.
N. B. Editors of papers favorable to the above will insert it gratis.
P. S. Donations of papers, &c. thankfully received and accepted from captains and others.
mh25 tf JOSE CASTELLANO BENEFIEL & CO., Havana.

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted,) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic: Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass., Portland, Saco, Me., and Dover, N. H.
The above is the title of a Pamphlet of 40 8vo. pages, recently published in Boston by Seth Luther, the Author, some of the principal subjects of which are enumerated as follows:
Children of the poor, as well as of the rich, entitled to instruction.
Ukase for the relief of the Shipwrights, Caulkers, and Gravers.
The Splendid Example of England.
Half the populaton of England and Wales paupers, the "*Splended Example*" of their manufacturing establishments notwithstanding.
Poverty and *Starvation* near Spitalfields, an English manufacturing district in London.
Fifteen hours labor from children and others.
Dr. Smith's account of deformity amongst factory children.
Mr. Orstler's account of a poor factory girl.
A boy in a factory flayed from his neck to his heels.
Forty seven children out of one hundred and sixty-seven, *deformed*, by excessive labor, in one mill.
Mr. Allen's account of abandoned females in Manchester, England.
Mr. Hewitt's account of Spitalfield weavers.
Dr. Thackrah's account of factory children stunted, &c.
Hon. Daniel Webster's opinion in 1824.
National Wealth and National Glory!
A Senator's Visit to the cotton mills.
Females deprived of fresh air.—Rebellion among them.
Difference between working *four hours* for eight dollars and *fourteen hours* for seventy-five cents.
Factory girl's leg broke with a billet of wood thrown by an overseer.
Waltham factory pays from $10 to $13 a month, "*according to strength.*"
Pulling off Hats in Dover, N. H.
Bunker Hill Monument, &c.
"Combinations" and "Excitements."
Boston Harbor used for a tea pot.
Method of supporting Religious Worship at factories.
Females in the parlor, and females in the factory.
How Dick Arkwright the barber, became Hon. Sir Richard Arkwright.
"All men created equal."
The little factory girl.
Child drowned himself to escape work in the factory at Mendon, Mass.
Sample of independent voting.
Conditions on which help is hired, Dover N. H.
Milk business, at Dover, N. H.
☞ The above noticed work is for sale at the Office of the Working Man's Advocate. au20

VISITING CARDS ENGRAVED.—Ladies and gentlemen are invited to inspect the Specimen Book of Visiting Cards at the Bazarr, 173 Broadway, where they are engraved in a style surpassed by none in the city. The best quality of Polished Surface Cards, of all sizes, constantly on hand. Visiting Cards printed from old plates in a superior manner. R. D. & H. C. HART, 173 Broadway,
a1 corner of Courtlandt street.

COBBETT'S WORKS.—For sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, the following works of William Cobbett:
Advice to Young Men.
History of the Reformation.
Grammar of the English Language.
Grammar of the French Language.
Cottage Economy and Poor Man's Friend. a1

TAILORING.—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantaloons, at the following reduced prices, viz.
COATS made and trimmed for from . . . . $6 00 to $8 00
PANTALOONS and VESTS . . . . 1 50 to 1 75
The articles will be all of superior workmanship and *warranted to fit*
mh15 tf

REMOVAL TO 204 BROADWAY.—THOS. HOLDEN, Merchant Tailor, will be happy to see his patrons and friends at his new store, 204 Broadway, where, by his endeavors to please, he hopes for the continuance of the patronage they have heretofore so liberally awarded him. au31

TOYS AT WHOLESALE.—Twenty-four cases of Toys, just received, and a part of these small, containing a general retail assortment, well selected, expressly for small retail stores. Invoices may be seen at the Bazaar, 173 Broadway, and the goods examined at 127 Broadway, next door to the City Hotel. R. D. & H. C. HART. my29

JOSEPH ROSE, Jr., LOCK AND GUN SMITH AND BELL HANGER, No. 80 Catherine st. N. B. House Bells hung in the neatest manner. Guns stocked, polished, altered to percussion, &c. Locks made and repaired. A general assortment of Guns, Pistols Sportsmen's Articles, &c. &c. a9

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "THE HASTY PUDDING, a Poem, in three Cantos, written in Chambrey, in Savoy January, 1793, by Joel Barlow."—Price one shilling. a1

LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges, from the recipe of the late Professor Wistar, for sale at wholesale by J. BOSTON,
a1 7 Wall st.

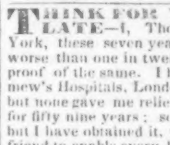
KNEELAND'S HYMNS—A new edition, containing No. 4, just received and for sale at this office. Price 25 cents. je2

OLD PAPERS.—A considerable quantity for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate. o25

BUSINESS RECORD.

ARCHITECTURE, and Superintending the Erection of Buildings, by Edward J. Webb 154 Wooster street.
BEDSTEADS.—Woolley's Patent Premium Bedstead Establishment, corner of Broadway and White street.
BOOK KEEPING, NAVIGATION, MECHANICAL DRAWING, and the MATHEMATICS, taught by G. Vale, 84 Rosevelt street.
BOOKS.—A variety of Liberal Books for sale at No. 6 Thames street near Broadway, by George H. Evans.
CARPENTER.—John C. Ray, House Carpenter, 25 Elizabeth street, near Walker street.
COOKING RANGE.—J. Lawton's Cooking Range and Grate Setting Establishment, corner of John street and Broadway.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, by J. Boston, at his Drug and Chemical Store, 7 Wall street, near Broadway.
DRY GOODS, of every description, by Thomas Tate, corner of Green and Canal streets.
FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, &c., by R. D. & H. C. Hart, at the "Bazaar," 173 Broadway, corner of Courtlandt street.
GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE, by Isaac Pierce, corner of Pearl and Vandewater streets.
HAIR COLORING, (liquid and powder.) for turning hair of any color to a jet black, manufactured and sold by J. Maby, 18 Division st.
JOHNSON'S REPORTS.—For sale, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, Johnson's two Reports on the Sunday Mail Question.
LOCK AND GUN SMITH AND BELL HANGER.—Joseph Rose, Jr., 80 Catharine street.
PAINTING—House, Sign, and Ornamental, by S. Schoonmaker, No. 8 Mulberry street. Paints, Oils, &c. for sale.
PAINTING.—House, Sign, and Ornamental, by D. McAfee, 39 Hudson street. Imitation Woods and Marbles.
PENMANSHIP, by G. ELY, Penman and Teacher, 174 Broadway.—Terms moderate.
PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE, by Robert Nunns, Clark & Co., 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.
PRINTING.—Book and Job Printing, of every description, at No. 6 Thames street, near Broadway, by George H. Evans.
TAILORING.—Thomas Holden, Merchant Tailor, 204 Broadway.—Fashionable Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.
TAILORING.—James Young, Merchant Tailor, 294 Division street (Reduced prices.)
THREAD AND NEEDLE STORE, by John Morrison, corner of Chatham and Rosevelt streets.
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, by W. H. Sweet, corner of Hudson and Canal streets.
TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY by James Conner, 107 Nassau street. Second hand Type for sale.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE STORE.—*WM. H. SWEET* respectfully informs his friends and customers in this city and its vicinity, and dealers in the Southern States, that he has extended his business so as to meet all orders, both Wholesale and Retail, at a short notice. He continues his establishment at the *corner of Canal and Hudson streets*, where he will compete with any workman in the United States in Manufacturing Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, in all its various branches, for machinists, families, &c.
STOVES of the most approved patterns, both for wood and coal, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices.
Kitchen Ware Furniture of every description constantly on hand.
Southern merchants will find it to their interest to deal with him, as his prices are low and his delivery punctual.
o19 W. H. SWEET.



GEORGE W. ROBBINS, BOOT MAKER, *No. 71 Chambers street, corner of Broadway.*—Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Pumps and Slippers, made in the first style, of the best materials, and at the shortest notice.
☞ Persons preferring French or English Leather can be accommodated.
N. B. An assortment of Boots, Shoes, &c. kept constantly on hand for the accommodation of strangers as well as customers. a1

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—The subscriber's expectations having been more than realized in the sale of his Light Face Printing Type, he takes this opportunity of returning thanks for the favors received. He hopes, by the exertions made and now making, to bring out new articles, which may be depended upon for service, as well in Stereotyping as Printing, and that his typographical brethren and publishers will find it beneficial to themselves to continue their patronage.
A new and complete series of Alphabets, from Agate to English, new style, (hair lines rather stouter than any heretofore got up in the country,) are now in a state of forwardness; Agate, Minion, Brevier, and Long Primer, are complete, impressions of which can be seen on application: this style of type is more particularly calculated for Newspaper Printing.
The demand for the subscriber's Type, and Stereotyping, has been so extensive, that he has been induced to enlarge his establishment by an additional building—so that he is now prepared to execute the most extensive orders in either line, with much greater facility than heretofore; and on as favorable terms, as to credit, &c., as are offered at similar establishments.
Type which has only been used in stereotyping, most generally on hand, and can be furnished on short notice, at a reasonable rate, to those who may prefer it.
Every article made use of in the Printing line, furnished to order, at the manufacturer's prices. JAMES CONNER,
Dec. 19. Franklin Buildings, corner of Nassau and Ann sts

THINK FOR YOURSELVES BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.—I, Thomas Wm Harper, living at No. 31 Rose street, New York, these seven years, have been afflicted with an asthma and cough worse than one in twenty millions, and am willing to give any person a proof of the same. I have been in Guy's, St. Thomas', and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals, London: I have taken Harlem oil and Botanical syrups but none gave me relief; every fall, winter and spring, life was a burthen for fifty nine years; sometimes I gave up all hope of ever receiving relief, but I have obtained it, which makes me so happy, that at the request of a friend to enable every body to obtain it, I offer it to the public at one shilling per bottle. It has cured the bleeding piles, inflammation of the lungs, as also the whooping cough. The number of persons who have called to inform me of the relief they have obtained for asthmatic coughs, is immense. No doctor can in truth speak against its quality.—It has been and can be administered to babes with success.—The happiness of the whole is the happiness of the subscriber. Prepared no where else. Ask for Harper's Cough Remedy, at the Yellow Cottage.
T. W. HARPER, 31 Rose street.
N.B. T. W. HARPER wishes to obtain agents in the country for the sale of the above medicine, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed.
n13 tf

WOOLLEY'S PATENT PREMIUM BEDSTEADS. Persons desirous of purchasing Bedsteads, whether the sofa, chair, sideboard, counter, or ordinary, will find it to their material advantage to call and examine those manufactured at the corner of Broadway and White street, by E. S. WOOLLEY. The ordinary Bedsteads of his manufacture have sacking bottoms so constructed as to be tightened with a key—an invention universally pronounced superior to any other plan for the sacking bottom Bedsteads. The Cot Bedsteads are of equal finish and pleasing appearance with the ordinary bedsteads; have sackings similarly constructed with them, and can be taken down at will with the utmost ease and rapidity. Woolley's Sofa Bedsteads, for beauty, durability, economy and accommodation, defy competition—they will contain a durable sacking bottom bedstead, with bed and bedding, without the least injury to their beauty or use as a parlor sofa. These bedsteads have been considered of such decided superiority, as to uniformly receive the first premiums at the last three successive anniversaries of the American Institute. Attention is respectfully invited to the "Chair Bedstead," invented for the accommodation of the sick. This invention has proved so successful as to receive the general approbation of the Medical Profession, and is of such great benefit to persons confined to the bed, that it is believed every family would avail themselves of its use if they would but call and examine its utility. More explicit description is deemed needless, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves, and the proprietor is confident that all, upon observation, will be convinced of the advantage in economy and comfort to be derived from Bedsteads of his manufacture. my29 tf

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE for the Producers of Wealth, being an Enquiry into the nature of Trade, the Currency, the Protective and Internal Impovement systems, and into the origin and Effects of Banking and Paper Money. By William H. Hale.—This Pamphalet is for sale at this office, and at the office of the New England Artisan, Boston; price 18¾ cents. n16 tf

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale at this office, "An Inquiry into the causes, extent, and present and final consequences of Clerical Influence in this country," &c. 56 pp. 8vo. Price 25 cents.
Also, "The Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States; or an account of its present organization and influence." 32 pp. 8vo. Price 12½ cents. au24 tf

CHINESE BASKETS.—R. D. & H. C. HART have just received one case of Canton and Chinchu Baskets, of all sizes and patterns for travelling, &c.
Also a large assortment of Canton Fancy Goods.
my30 Bazaar, No. 173 Broadway, cor. of Courtlandt st.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the office of the Advocate, a pamphlet "On the connection between GEOLOGY and the PENTATEUCH: in a letter to Professor Silliman, from Thomas Cooper, M. D. To which is added, the Defence of Dr. Cooper before the Trustees of South Carolina College. my16

THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE

Is published at No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway by GEORGE H. EVANS.

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance, $2 50 payable at the end of each half year, or $3 if not paid till the end of the year. No new subscriber received without an advance payment, and country subscribers in all cases will be expected to continue the payment in advance. It is the *rule* of the publisher to discontinue every paper sent into the country as soon as the time is up for which payment has been made but as it is not practicable to follow this rule invariably, subscribers will be considered responsible for all papers sent afterwards, unless the *first* number after the time has expired be *returned* to the office. When a subscriber has suffered himself to be in arrears, it will be optional with the *publisher* to continue or discontinue the paper *until all arrearages are paid.*

AGENTS FOR THE ADVOCATE.

NEW YORK.—Joseph Savage, Syracuse, Onondaga co.; Joseph H. Smith, Buffalo, Erie co.; William Andrews, Auburn, Cayuga co.; Peter A. Palmer, Le Roy, Genesee co.; Howard Hill, Johnstown, Montgomery co.; Charles Douglass, Sag Harbor, L. I.; Samuel S. Seely, Hector Falls; Edward Wilbur, Pittsford, Monroe co.; James Tuthill, Riverhead, Suffolk co.; Samuel Humphreys, Cape Vincent, Jefferson co.; G. Reynolds, Spencer, Tioga co.; J. C. Dean, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess co.; Ransom Cook, Saratoga Springs; F. E. Patrick, P. M., Quaker Springs, Saratoga co.; Robert Hogbin, Tarrytown, Westchester co.; John Holmes, corner of Orange and Henry streets, Brooklyn, Kings co.; Harman Hardaway, Troy; A. Bailey, 88 Bass street, Albany; Harman Seymour, Ballston Spa; A. B. Church, Rochester; E. B. Woodworth, P. M., Flint Creek.
NEW JERSEY.—Henry Evans, Newark; Valentine Silcocks, Rahway; Robert Chiswell, Paterson; William Clements, Jersey City.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Joseph Lawton, Dover.
MASSACHUSETTS.—Josiah Taylor, Springfield; William Mitchell, Boston.
RHODE ISLAND.—Charles B. Peckham, Newport.
CONNECTICUT.—John French, New London; John Duntze, New Haven.
PENNSYLVANIA.—George W. McFarlane, Philadelphia; Wm. B. Conway, Pittsburgh; Leonard Graves, Honesdale, Wayne co.
MARYLAND.—W. R. Coulson, Baltimore.
OHIO.—Richard Hussey, Cleaveland; Editors Jefferson Democrat, Steubenville; James Underwood, Cincinnati; Josiah Warren, Tuscarawas co.
INDIANA.—Gavin Mitchell, Edinburgh
ALABAMA.—John W. Jennings, P. M., Pleasant Ridge, Greene co.
UPPER CANADA.—Thomas Dalton, Editor of the Patriot and Monitor, York.
LOWER CANADA.—John Ryan, Quebec; William Galt, Montreal.

VOL. V.

COBBETT'S S

LET
TO THE PRESIDENT

SIR,—We, in Englan
est possible anxiety, or,
who think with me, are,
tween you and the mon
have received an accoun
of October, and I perce
the devouring monster is
your blows. You, durin
country greater service, a
justice greater service, th
one man in the world be
the reign of that king wh
thousand pounds to be ex
way leading to a palace,
tice to your deeds in that
ceed in doing you ampl
make your merit appear
so great in that case, as it
ready; how then are we t
ceed in crushing this mon
I see that fears exist, ev
the monster, whom you
fears of credit and commer
den diminution of the pre
nature of this accursed thi
men. They call the pape
it is money; and they pra
upon it as honesty. Ther
that now put forth their fe
would ask them, whether
America so fatal as that of
the farms from their virtuo
lies, and giving them, for n
pens stuck behind their ea
of whom never earned a po
of their birth to the present
persons this question. It
the monster with the produ
suffering as possible; but
first or last; and the later i
be. It may be spread over
but, when summed up at th
little as it would be at this ti
of a "*shock*," the industri
America, and particularly
are too wise, too just, to
"*shock*" to produce great
It is not for me to presume
as *reading* can go, well acq
the paper money in this c
can give you anything like
effects. In another part o
shall take case to forward t
port of a Committee of the
committee sat and received
during the last session of Pa
was attached a thick folio
evidence, which I will also
opportunity for doing it.
dence, and then read the re
tle more to give you a full
dation to which this system
so completely unrivalled in
particularly in that of indu
members of this committee
beginning with Lord ALTH
Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and S
them, in his own person, th
cipality belonging either t
Besides these, with the exc
out of the thirty-seven, I sh
on an average, have estates
of not less than ten thousan
not be proper for me to exp
the House, the opinions wh
to this report; but, sir, I be
nutes of evidence; I besee
of agriculture in England, as
and I assure you that the
of the horrid features of the
What, then, can have res
gentlemen from laying b
kingdom a summary of the
fore them? It was neither
tegrity. In a vast majority
not be want of *inclination*;
above all temptation to seek
the real state of the facts.
was a sort of indescribable
anything, of even *expressing*
to the practicability of any re
be given to the accursed syst
in their hearts they abhor;
not be shaken without sh
Government to pieces. T
enough; they feel them th
tenants perishing by slow
rents dwindling away; they
formerly unknown in Engla
ing the proceeds of their es
all efforts to get rid of the ri
vain; for that there are no
(as you will see in another p
to make the hungry laborer
out the most desperate effor
and know all this; and yet
abstain from stating the fact
evidence laid before them in
ing. They know that their
by degrees; they can go an
state of some ancient 'squire
village and hamlet in the kin
of these 'squires flocking aro
pensions, and places, and s
Jews and paper money me
together, and speculating in
manner that they speculate i
tural magistrac of the count
venerated, totally annihilate
military and naval officers,
They see the people's vene
and so admirable; their vene
bore the behests of the law:
reduce whom to instant ob
sheriff's wand, or of the cons
ly more than sufficient; the
state which they themselves
nance of an army of a hundr
end of eighteen years of prof
Why, sir, it is impossible
committee, and particularly,
gentlemen of ancient families
not deeply deplore this di
change, and still more depl
and sanguinary laws that th
necessary for the preservation
it is impossible, too, that they
impossible that they should
tion of the happy order of so
ness and character of the co